

# THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

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TWO SHILLINGS.

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THE "BIG FOUR" OF THE PEACE CONFERENCE: MESSRS. LLOYD GEORGE, ORLANDO, CLEMENCEAU, AND PRESIDENT WILSON.

Whatever differences of policy may occasionally have arisen among the leading statesmen of the Allied nations in Paris, it is well known—and evidence of the fact is palpable in this photograph—that their personal relations have been most friendly. The sight of Signor Orlando chatting so amiably with Mr. Lloyd George seems a happy augury for the settlement of any difficulties in adjusting the claims of Italy. Signor Orlando's Cabinet resigned on June 19 after a defeat of the Government in the Italian Chamber. Our photograph was

taken at the door of President Wilson's residence in Paris, at 11, Place des États-Unis. When the final terms had been presented to the Germans, the labours of the "Big Four" were somewhat relaxed for a few days pending Germany's decision. President Wilson seized the opportunity to make a lightning tour in Belgium, illustrated on another page; while Mr. Lloyd George motored to the old front, and visited Verdun and the neighbouring battlefields.

PHOTOGRAPH BY THE U.S. SIGNAL CORPS.





By G. K. CHESTERTON.

A VERY interesting criticism of some remarks in this column has appeared in the form of a letter to the *New Witness*. I hope I may be allowed for the moment to reply to them in the paper that contained the article, rather than in the paper that contained the letter. Mr. G. H. Powell protested, forcibly but fairly, against what he regarded as my anti-Teutonic bias in tracing our history to a Roman rather than a German root. He agrees that we were all horrified at recent German brutalities, but suggests that we were more horrified because we were surprised. And he argues ingeniously that the very surprise was a testimony to a truer German tradition. To this there is at least one obvious answer. The horror may have been a novelty to those who admired the Germans, but it was not a novelty to those who knew the Germans. We may be the German's cousins; and the German's cousins may have been surprised. But the German's neighbours were not surprised. The French, the Poles, the Northern Italians, would have told the same tale of twenty wars with the barbarians. If the Prussians had been chivalrous and tender until the day before yesterday, a Frenchman or a Pole would not have felt as he always did about the Prussians. Indeed, it was the chief problem of the Pro-German Pacifists that their internationalism was not even international, but merely insular. But my original article dealt rather with culture and tradition than politics, and I willingly transfer the combat to that rather less trampled ground.

ever heard of Teutonism until a comparatively short time before the war. Neither Alfred nor Guthrum nor Canute had ever heard of the Teutons. The whole thing would have been nonsense to them, and nonsense to their children, and their children's children; and so on for a trifling interval of something like a thousand years. That thousand years is crammed with civilisation, with complexity, with learning, with varied adventure. And nobody ever heard of the German theory, not even the Germans. It happened that, in the eighteenth century, the ambition of Prussia and the adventurous policy of the English aristocracy combined against the dominance of France, and so gave a lead by which all the Germans benefited. Germany increased in power and wealth; and in a train of more or less servile fashions, from spiked helmets to kindergartens, there came a fashion of false history which exaggerated the pirate settlements of the Dark Ages into the total Teutonising of Britain. None of the generations nearer to the event remembered that we owed all to the pirates—least of all those who knew the pirates, and quite as little even the pirates themselves.

But about the Victorian time it became the fashion; and it illustrates what I mean by the fallacy of a fashion. Mr. Powell feels that we could not easily find in Victorian England a famous historian who was not Teutonist. Possibly not—because a famous historian means a fashionable historian. Teutonism was the fashion; and those

who followed the fashion obtained the fame. Those who did not follow the fashion, even when their fame could not be denied in other ways, were simply denied the dignity of scholars. But Mr. Powell is quite wrong in supposing that they did not exist, or that they were not scholarly. For instance, of thousands who have enjoyed the generous romances of Sir Arthur Quiller Couch, few probably know that he fought the Teutonic fallacy in the field of literary history long before the war. Of the thousands who admire Mr. Belloc's satiric prose and verse, few have any notion of the detail of his historical research, or of the heavy artillery of facts with which he has bombarded Teutonism for decades before the war. As a fact, Mr. Belloc is a more industrious historian than Carlyle; and "Q" a far more traditional disciple of culture than Kingsley. But there is a simple test to show that such Teutonism is a fad and not a fact. And, curiously enough, it is the very test that Mr. Powell invokes in favour of Teutonism that I should here invoke against Teutonism. He appeals to the "cosmopolitan" authority of historians like Ranke; but by appealing to the authority he loses all the unanimity. Nobody can pretend that before the war there were only Teutonist historians in Europe, whatever may be true of England. Fustel de Coulanges was a far greater historian than Freeman or Green. So small a thing was the Teutonic theory, limited both in time and space. Germanism never really spread beyond Germany, and England, and such colonies as copy

England. Germanism is not really old even in Germany, and we may doubt if it will live to be old even in Germany. In all the other places named it is very recent, and it is already dead.

Without hesitation, therefore, I should reply that *real* historical scholarship was Anti-Teutonic even just before the war.

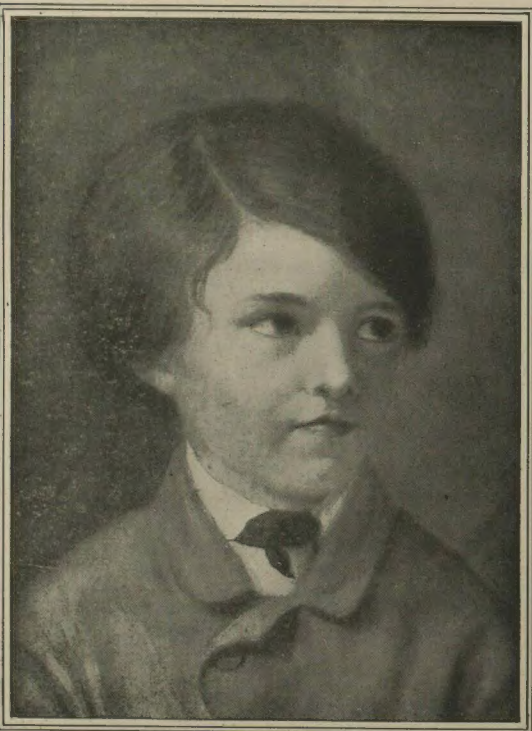
Only it was not the mode in Victorian society, nor (I will add) the Victorian Court. Therefore, a mere picturesque amateur like Kingsley was made a professor, while a historical student like Belloc would still only be treated as a picturesque amateur. But it was not my

original intention to urge against Teutonism the argument of real historical scholarship, because I myself, unfortunately, am not a real historical scholar. It was my intention to urge the popular or traditional argument, which I can myself value, but which is strangely undervalued. I say that if our society had a purely Saxon origin there would be far more Saxon evidences known not to the learned, but to the ignorant. National tradition is tested, not even by what the village schoolmaster can learn, but by what the village idiot cannot help learning. Proverbs, rhymes, romances, ritual, dates, would all refer to our Teutonic origins: in fact they nearly all refer to our Roman origins. They refer at least to the legend of the Mediterranean, to the romance coming from the South. The child sang "How far is it to Babylon?" not "How far is it to Berlin?" We say that all roads lead to Rome, and not to Rugen. Our national emblem is not an elk or a walrus rampant; it is the lion from the South, and none of the wild beasts from the North. But the Red Lion on a public-house sign is a popular testimony quite as plain as the red lion of the shield of Scotland; and the signs over the shops would have been quite as full of the South as the crests towering above the tournament. The three balls above a pawnbroker's come from Lombardy, and not from Lübeck or Lüneburg. It is the poor girl in the popular song who sings "If I were King of France, or still better Pope of Rome." It would only be a highly exclusive and even solitary gentleman who would sing "If I were a Prince of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, or still better a professor of theology at Göttingen." In short, it is a question of a vast tide of significant trifles, flowing from the south to the northern provinces of the Roman Empire. Mr. Powell suggests that such cases are coincidences; but the truth is just the other way, My case is so true that I cannot show it to be true without showing it to be trivial—or, worse still, interminable. It is the Teutonists who pick out a few coincidences that can be put shortly in a school history. If I gave my list I should go on for ever.



"THE TIGER'S" FATHER: BENJAMIN CLEMENCEAU.

After a photograph in the possession of M. Gustave Gelfroy.



FROM A PAINTING BY HIS FATHER: M. CLEMENCEAU AT THE AGE OF TEN.

From a picture lent by Mme. Clemenceau Jacquemaire.

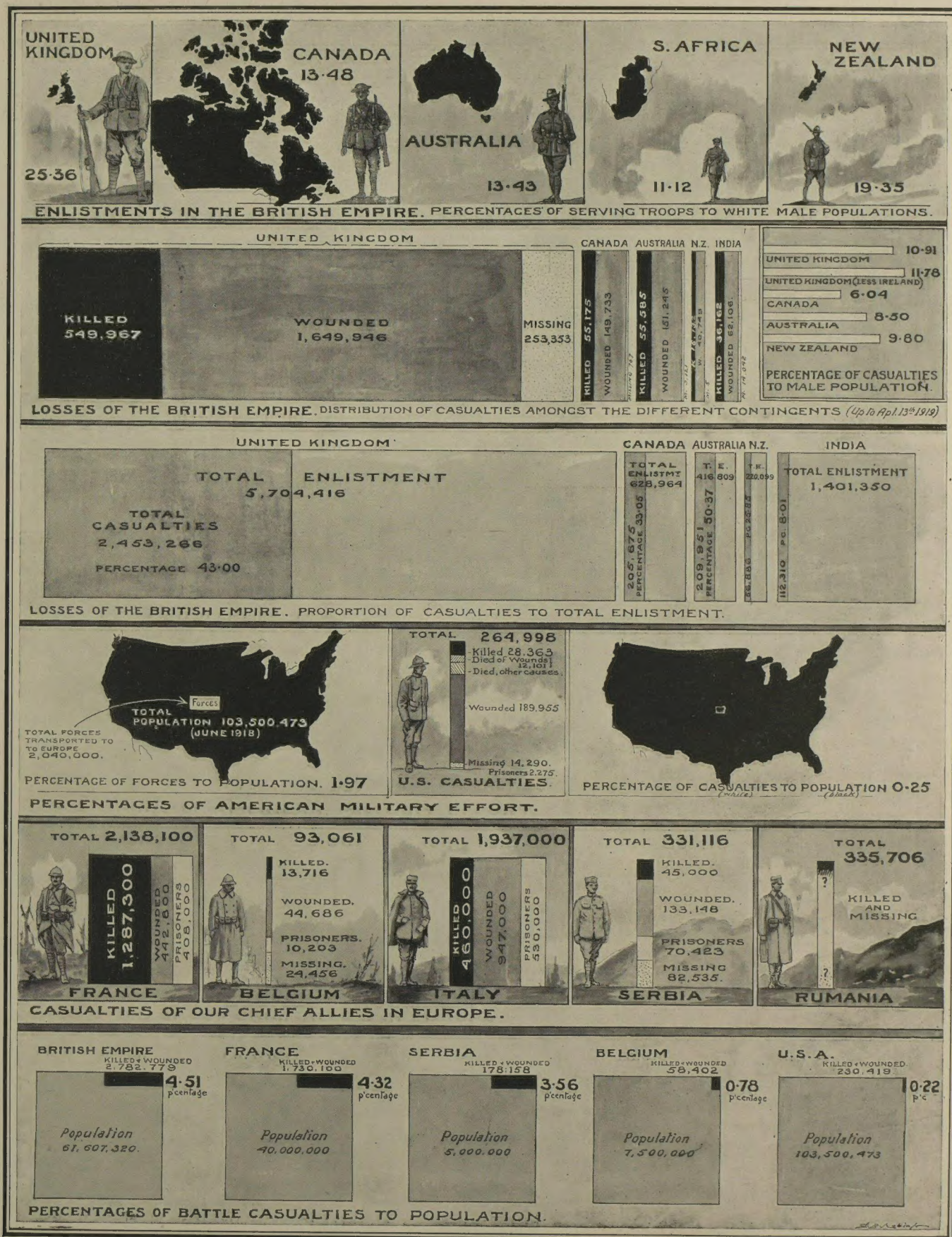
Mr. Powell reveals the fallacy of a mere fashion by asking me whether any historical authority attacked Teutonism before the war. I answer, to begin with, that not a single historical authority

torian than Freeman or Green. So small a thing was the Teutonic theory, limited both in time and space. Germanism never really spread beyond Germany, and England, and such colonies as copy



## WAR EFFORTS OF THE ALLIES: INTERESTING STATISTICAL COMPARISONS.

DRAWN BY W. B. ROBINSON.



## GREAT BRITAIN'S HIGH PLACE IN THE ALLIED ROLL OF HONOUR: THE TESTIMONY OF FIGURES.

The figures given above (taken from an article in the June number of "The Round Table") may be left to speak for themselves. Those who study them carefully will see that this country holds a splendid record of military effort during the war. Discussing the limitations of statistical testimony, the writer says: "It is impossible, for instance, to measure the extent to which the military effort of the United Kingdom was handicapped by the necessity of making munitions for the Allies, assisting their finances, maintaining the command of the sea, and keeping up the overseas carrying trade against the terrible

toll exacted by the submarine. It is equally impossible to assess the magnificent moral effort by which France held four-fifths of the Western Front until our new armies came to her aid, or that which enabled Belgium to rise superior to the first annihilating shock of the waves of the German advance. More imponderable even than these is the force of instinct and of vision which sent the splendid Dominion contingents across thousands of leagues of sea." The total of 5,704,416 United Kingdom enlistments excludes the Navy, Merchant Service, and auxiliary home services.—[Copyrighted in U.S.A. and Canada]

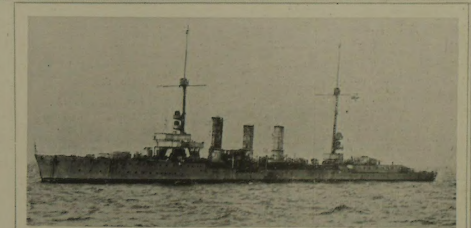
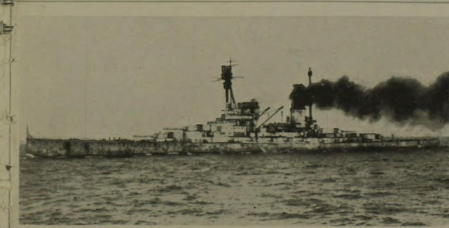
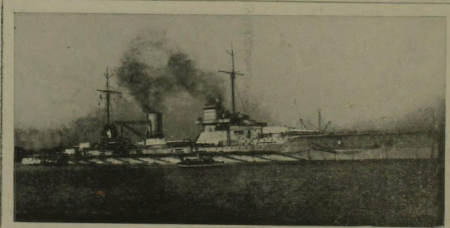
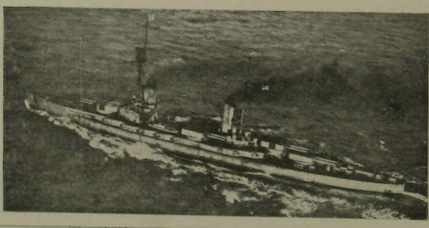


## SCUTTLED BY THE GERMAN SKELETON CREWS UNDER VON REUTER: THE INTERNED GERMAN SHIPS AT SCAPA FLOW.

ROYAL ACADEMY PICTURE BY W. L. WYLLIE, R.A. (COPYRIGHT STRICTLY RESERVED FOR THE ARTIST BY WALTER JUDG, LTD.). PHOTOGRAPHS BY C.N., OFFICIAL, AND TOPICAL.



"CAGED AT SCAPA FLOW": A ROYAL ACADEMY PICTURE OF THE GERMAN FLEET (NOW SUNK).



On June 21 the Admiralty issued two statements of extraordinary interest. The first read: "The Secretary of the Admiralty announces that this afternoon certain of the interned German ships at Scapa were sunk and abandoned by their crews. The crews will be detained in safe custody." The second was: "According to the latest reports received from Scapa Flow, all the interned German battle-ships and battle-cruisers have sunk except the battle-ship 'Baden,' which was still afloat. Five light cruisers have sunk, but the other three have been beached. Eighteen destroyers have also been beached by the local tugs, and four destroyers were still afloat. The rest of the destroyers have sunk. The German Rear-Admiral and most of the Germans from the ships are in custody on board H.M. ships. Some boats from the ships refused to stop when ordered, and were fired on, and a small number of Germans were killed and wounded. In accordance with the terms of the Armistice, the German ships were interned with skeleton crews as caretakers and without a British guard on board." The ships which went down lie in water twelve to twenty fathoms deep. There is little hope of salvaging them, and, as they are not a hindrance to navigation, there is no need to blow them up. On the

Monday it was reported that Rear-Admiral von Reuter had stated that the ships were sunk by his orders. He believed from a German newspaper that the Armistice had terminated, and so gave the command to sink the ships in pursuance of orders given early in the war that no German man-of-war was to be surrendered. He did not explain why the Germans did not sink their ships rather than surrender. The ships surrendered by the Germans were the battle-ships "Friedrich der Grosse" (flag-ship of Rear-Admiral von Reuter; the photograph on the left), the "König Albert," the "Kaiser," the "Kronprinz Wilhelm," the "Kaiserin," the "Bayer," the "Markgraf," the "Prinz-Regent Luitpold," the "Grosser Kurfürst," the "König," and the "Baden"; the battle-cruisers "Seydlitz" (flying the flag of Commodore Tauger; the second photograph), the "Derfflinger," the "Von der Tann," the "Hindenburg" (the third photograph), and the "Moltke"; the light cruisers "Karlsruhe" (flying the flag of Commodore Harder; fourth photograph) the "Frankfurt," the "Emden," the "Nürnberg," the "Brummer," the "Köln," the "Bremse," and the "Dresden"; with fifty destroyers of the latest type.



# NAVAL LOSSES IN THE WAR: BRITISH AND GERMAN.

[Reprinted from "The Naval Annual," Edited by Earl Brassey.]

THE Secretary of the Admiralty, giving the total number of British naval casualties from the outbreak of war to Nov. 11, 1918, the date of the signature of the Armistice, stated that 2466 officers were reported dead (including died from wounds and other causes); 805 were wounded; 15 were missing; and 222 were interned or were prisoners of war—a total of 3508. Of men, 30,895 were reported dead (including died from wounds and from other causes); 4378 were wounded; 32 were missing; and 153 were interned or were prisoners of war—a total of 36,258. This makes a grand total of 39,766 officers and men. The figures include a number of officers and men of British merchant ships and fishing vessels serving on board His Majesty's ships and auxiliaries and other commissioned vessels. In addition, while pursuing their ordinary vocations, 14,661 officers and men of the merchant and fishing services lost their lives through enemy action, and 3295 were captured and detained in enemy countries as prisoners of war.

## SHIPS AND VESSELS.

Showing those destroyed by mine, submarine, collision and marine casualty. Armed auxiliaries are not included, except in a few cases.

### GREAT BRITAIN.

**Battleships.**  
AUDACIOUS - By mine, North Coast of Ireland, Oct. 27, 1914;  
BRITANNIA - By submarine off Cape Trafalgar, Nov. 9, 1918.  
BULWARK - Blown up off Sheerness, Nov. 26, 1914.  
CORNWALLIS - By submarine off Malta, Jan. 11, 1917.  
FORMIDABLE - By submarine in Channel, Jan. 1, 1915.  
GOLIATH - By T.B. off Dardanelles, May 13, 1915.  
IRRESISTIBLE - Sunk off Dardanelles, Mar. 18, 1915.  
KING EDWARD VII. - By mine, Jan. 6, 1916.  
MAJESTIC - By submarine off Dardanelles, May 27, 1915.  
OCEAN - Sunk off Dardanelles, Mar. 18, 1915.  
RUSSELL - By mine, Mediterranean, Apr. 27, 1916.  
TRIUMPH - By submarine off Dardanelles, May 25, 1915.  
VANGUARD - Destroyed by internal explosion, July 9, 1917.

**Battle-Cruisers.**  
INDEFATIGABLE } Sunk in Jutland Battle,  
INVINCIBLE } May 31, 1916.  
QUEEN MARY }  
**Cruisers.**  
ABOUKIR - By submarine, North Sea, Sept. 22, 1914.  
ARGYLL - Wrecked, E. coast of Scotland, Oct. 28, 1915.  
BLACK PRINCE - Sunk in Jutland Battle, May 31, 1916.  
COCHRANE - Wrecked, Liverpool, Nov. 14, 1918.  
CRESSY - By submarine, North Sea, Sept. 22, 1914.  
DEFENCE - Sunk in Jutland Battle, May 31, 1916.  
DRAKE - By submarine, North Sea, Oct. 16, 1914.  
HOGUE - By submarine, North Sea, Sept. 22, 1914.  
MONMOUTH - Sunk by Scharnhorst and Gneisenau off Valparaiso, Nov. 1, 1914.  
HAMPSHIRE - By mine, off Orkneys, June 5, 1916.  
HAWKE - By submarine, North Sea, Oct. 16, 1914.  
HOGUE - By submarine, North Sea, Sept. 22, 1914.  
MONMOUTH - Sunk by Scharnhorst and Gneisenau off Valparaiso, Nov. 1, 1914.  
NATAL - Blown up, Dec. 31, 1915.  
WARRIOR - Sunk in Jutland Battle, May 31, 1916.

**Light Cruisers.**  
AMPHION - By mine, North Sea, Aug. 6, 1914.  
ARETHUSA - By mine, North Sea, Feb. 11, 1916.  
BRILLIANT - Sunk as blockship, Ostend, Apr. 23, 1918.  
CASSANDRA - By mine, Baltic, Dec. 5, 1918.  
FALMOUTH - By submarine, North Sea, Aug. 19, 1916.  
INTREPID - Sunk as blockship, Zeebrugge, Apr. 23, 1918.  
IPHIGENIA - By submarine, North Sea, Aug. 19, 1916.  
NOTTINGHAM - By submarine, North Sea, Sept. 5, 1914.  
PEGASUS - Sunk by Konigsberg, Zanzibar, Sept. 20, 1914.  
SIRIUS - Sunk as blockship, Ostend, Apr. 23, 1918.  
THETIS - Sunk as blockship, Zeebrugge, Apr. 23, 1918.  
VINDICTIVE - Sunk as blockship, Ostend, May 10, 1918.

**Torpedo Gunboats.**  
HAZARD - By collision, English Channel, Jan. 28, 1918.  
JASON - By mine, Apr. 7, 1917.  
NIGER - By submarine, off Deal, Nov. 11, 1914.  
SEAGULL - By collision, Firth of Clyde, Sept. 30, 1918.  
SPEEDY - By mine, Sept. 3, 1914.

**Monitors.**  
RAGLAN - Sunk in action, Mediterranean, Jan. 20, 1918.  
M 15 - By submarine, Mediterranean, Nov. 11, 1917.

M 21 - By mine, off Ostend, Oct. 20, 1918.  
M 28 - In action, Mediterranean, Jan. 20, 1918.  
M 30 - Sunk in Mediterranean, May 13, 1916.

### Coast Defence Ships.

The following Coast Defence Ships were also lost: Glatton, Alyssum, Anchusa, Arabis, Arbutus, Aster, Begonia, Bergamot, Candytuft, Cowslip, Galliarda, Genista, Lavender, Mignonette, Nasturtium, Primula, Rhododendron, Salvia, and Tulip.

### River Gunboats.

COMET and SHAITAN - Sunk in River Tigris, Nov. 1, 1915.

### Flotilla Leaders.

HOSTE - By collision, North Sea, Dec. 21, 1916.  
SCOTT - By submarine, North Sea, Aug. 15, 1916.  
TIPPERARY - In action, North Sea, May 31, 1916.

### Destroyers.

ARDENT - In Jutland Battle, May 31, 1916.  
ARIEL - By mine, North Sea, Aug. 2, 1918.  
ARNO - By collision, Mediterranean, Mar. 23, 1918.  
ATTACK - By mine off Alexandria, Dec. 20, 1917.  
BITTERN - By collision, English Channel, Apr. 4, 1918.  
BOXER - By collision, English Channel, Feb. 8, 1918.  
CHEERFUL - By mine off Shetland Islands, June 30, 1917.  
COMET - By mine, Mediterranean, Aug. 6, 1918.  
CONTEST - By submarine, English Channel, Sept. 18, 1917.  
COQUETTE - By mine, North Sea, Mar. 7, 1916.  
DERWENT - By mine, English Channel, May 2, 1917.  
EDEN - By collision, English Channel, June 18, 1916.  
FAIRY - Sunk after running enemy submarine, North Sea, May 31, 1918.  
FALCON - By collision, North Sea, Apr. 1, 1918.  
FLIRT - In action, Straits of Dover, Oct. 27, 1916.  
FORTUNE - In Jutland Battle, May 31, 1916.  
FOYLE - By mine, Dover Straits, Mar. 15, 1917.  
GHURKA - By mine, English Channel, Feb. 8, 1917.  
GOLDFINCH - Wrecked.  
ITCHEN - By submarine, North Sea, July 6, 1917.  
KALE - By mine, North Sea, Mar. 27, 1918.  
LAFOREY - Lost, English Channel, Mar. 23, 1917.  
LASSOO - By mine, North Sea, Aug. 13, 1916.  
LIGHTNING - By mine, North Sea, June 30, 1916.  
LOUIS - Wrecked off Gallipoli, Nov. 1915.  
LYNX - By mine off Moray Firth, Aug. 9, 1915.  
MAORI - By mine, North Sea, May 7, 1915.  
MARMION - By collision, North Sea, Oct. 21, 1917.  
MARY ROSE - In action, North Sea, Oct. 17, 1917.  
MEDUSA - By collision, North Sea, Mar. 25, 1916.  
MYRMIDON - By mine, English Channel, Mar. 26, 1917.  
NARBOROUGH - Wrecked off Orkneys, Jan. 12, 1918.  
NEGRO - By collision, North Sea, Dec. 21, 1916.  
NESSUS - By collision, North Sea, Sept. 8, 1918.  
NESTOR - In Jutland Battle, May 31, 1916.  
NOMAD - In Jutland Battle, May 31, 1916.  
NORTH STAR - In action, Zeebrugge, Apr. 23, 1918.  
OPAL - Wrecked off Orkneys, Jan. 12, 1918.  
PARAGON - In action, Dover Straits, Mar. 18, 1917.

PARTRIDGE - In action, North Sea, Dec. 12, 1917.  
PHEASANT - Lost off Orkneys, Mar. 1, 1917.  
PHENIX - By submarine, Mediterranean, May 14, 1918.  
PINCHER - Wrecked off Seven Stones, July 24, 1918.  
RACON - Wrecked on Irish Coast, Jan. 9, 1918.  
RECRUIT (old) - By submarine off Galloper, May 1, 1915.  
RECRUIT - By mine, North Sea, Aug. 9, 1917.  
SETTER - By collision, North Sea, May 17, 1917.  
SHARK - In Jutland Battle, May 31, 1916.  
SIMOON - In action, North Sea, Jan. 23, 1917.  
SPARROWHAWK - In Jutland Battle, May 31, 1916.  
STAUNCH - By submarine, Mediterranean, Nov. 11, 1917.  
STRONGBOW - In action, North Sea, Oct. 17, 1917.  
SURPRISE - By mine, North Sea, Dec. 23, 1917.  
SUCCESS - Wrecked off Fifeness, Dec. 27, 1914.  
TORNADO - By mine, North Sea, Dec. 23, 1917.  
TORRENT - By mine, North Sea, Dec. 23, 1917.  
TURBULENT - In Jutland Battle, May 31, 1916.  
ULLESWATER - By submarine, North Sea, Aug. 15, 1918.  
ULYSSES - By collision, Firth of Clyde, Oct. 29, 1918.  
VEHEMENT - By mine, North Sea, Aug. 2, 1918.  
VELOX - By mine, off Nab Light, Oct. 25, 1915.  
WOLVERINE - By collision off Irish Coast, Dec. 12, 1917.

### Torpedo Boats.

046 - Sunk, Dec. 27, 1915.  
9 - By collision, North Sea, July 26, 1916.  
10 - By submarine, North Sea, June 10, 1915.  
11 - By mine, North Sea, Mar. 7, 1916.  
12 - By submarine, North Sea, June 10, 1915.  
13 - By collision, North Sea, Jan. 26, 1916.  
24 - Wrecked off Dover, Jan. 28, 1917.  
50 - Capsized and sank, Straits of Gibraltar, Apr. 25, 1918.  
96 - In collision off Gibraltar, Nov. 1, 1915.  
117 - In collision, English Channel, June 10, 1917.

### Submarines.

A.E. 1 - Sunk by accident, Sept., 1914.  
A.E. 2 - Sunk, Dardanelles, May, 1915.  
C 3 - Blown up at Zeebrugge Mole, Apr. 23, 1918.  
C 26 - Destroyed at Helsingfors, Apr. 8, 1918.  
C 27 - Destroyed at Helsingfors, Apr. 8, 1918.  
C 29 - By mine, Aug. 29, 1915.  
C 31 - Lost off Belgian Coast about Jan. 5, 1915.  
C 32 - Lost in Baltic, Oct., 1917.  
C 33 - Lost in North Sea about Aug. 7, 1915.  
C 34 - By submarine, North Sea, about July 19, 1917.

**Battleship.**  
POMMERN - Sunk in Jutland Battle, May 31—June 1, 1916.

**Battle Cruiser.**  
LUTZOW - Sunk in Jutland Battle, May 31—June 1, 1916.

**Cruisers.**  
YORCK - By mine off the Jade, Nov. 4, 1914.  
FRIEDRICH KARL - Reported sunk by mine, Baltic, Nov. 23, 1914.  
SCHARNHORST - In action, Falkland Islands, Dec. 8, 1914.  
BLUCHER - In Dogger Bank Battle, Jan. 24, 1915.  
PRINZ ADALBERT - In Baltic by British submarine, Oct. 23, 1915.

**Light Cruisers.**  
MAGDEBURG - Destroyed, Gulf of Finland, Aug. 20, 1914.  
MAINZ - In Heligoland Bight, action, Aug. 28, 1914.  
ARIADNE - By submarine, off Heligoland, Sept. 13, 1914.  
HELA - Destroyed, Cocos Island, Nov. 9, 1914.  
KARLSRUHE - By explosion on board; sank in lat. 10° 7' N., long. 55° 25' W., Nov. 4, 1914.  
LEIPZIG - In action near Falkland Islands, Dec. 8, 1914.  
DRESDEN - Sunk near Juan Fernandez Island, Mar. 14, 1915.

C 35 - Destroyed at Helsingfors, Apr. 8, 1918.  
D 2 - Lost, North Sea, Dec. 1, 1914.  
D 3 - Sunk, English Channel, Mar. 12, 1918.  
D 5 - By mine, North Sea, Nov. 3, 1914.  
D 6 - Lost in July, 1918.  
E 1 - Destroyed at Helsingfors, Apr. 8, 1918.  
E 3 - Sunk, North Sea, Oct. 18, 1914.  
E 5 - Lost.  
E 6 - By mine, Dec. 26, 1915.  
E 7 - Lost in Dardanelles, Sept., 1915.  
E 8 - Destroyed at Helsingfors, Apr. 8, 1918.  
E 9 - Destroyed at Helsingfors, Apr. 8, 1918.  
E 10 - Lost, North Sea, about Jan. 21, 1915.  
E 13 - Wrecked off Saltholm, Aug. 18, 1915.  
E 14 - Sunk, Dardanelles, Jan. 28, 1918.  
E 15 - Wrecked, Dardanelles, Apr., 1915.  
E 16 - Lost, North Sea, Aug. 22, 1916.  
E 17 - Wrecked, Jan., 1916.  
E 18 - Lost in Baltic, May, 1916.  
E 19 - Destroyed at Helsingfors, Apr. 8, 1918.  
E 20 - Sunk, Dardanelles, Nov., 1915.  
E 22 - Sunk, North Sea, Apr. 25, 1916.  
E 24 - Lost.  
E 26 - Lost, North Sea, July 6, 1916.  
E 30 - Lost, North Sea, Nov., 1916.  
E 34 - Lost, North Sea, July, 1918.  
E 36 - Lost, North Sea, Jan. 13, 1917.  
E 37 - Lost, North Sea, Dec., 1916.  
E 47 - Lost, North Sea, Aug., 1917.  
E 49 - Lost off Shetlands, Mar., 1917.  
E 50 - Lost, North Sea, Feb., 1918.  
G 7 - Lost, North Sea, Nov., 1918.  
G 8 - Lost, North Sea, Jan., 1918.  
G 9 - By accident, North Sea, Sept. 18, 1917.  
G 11 - Wrecked off Howick, Nov. 22, 1918.  
H 3 - Lost, Adriatic, July 15, 1916.  
H 5 - By collision, Irish Sea, Mar. 2, 1918.  
H 6 - Wrecked, Jan., 1916.  
H 10 - Lost, North Sea, Jan., 1918.  
J 6 - By accident, North Sea, Oct. 15, 1918.  
K 1 - By collision, North Sea, Nov. 18, 1917.  
K 4 - By collision, North Sea, Jan. 31, 1918.  
K 7 - By collision, North Sea, Jan. 31, 1918.  
L 10 - Lost, North Sea, Oct., 1918.

### Aircraft Carriers.

BEN-MY-CHREE - By gunfire off Asia Minor, Jan. 11, 1917.  
CAMPANIA - By collision, Firth of Forth, Nov., 1918.  
HERMES - By submarine, Oct. 31, 1914.

### Patrol Boats.

P 12 - By collision, English Channel, Nov. 4, 1918.  
P 26 - By mine, English Channel, Apr. 10, 1917.

### Mine-layers.

ARIADNE - By submarine, English Channel, July 26, 1917.  
PRINCESS IRENE - Blown up, Sheerness, May 27, 1915.

### 17 Armed Merchant Cruisers.

REWA - By submarine, Bristol Channel, Jan. 4, 1918.  
ROHILLA - Wrecked off Whitby, Oct. 30, 1914.

### 13 Armed Boarding Steamers.

### 2 Mine-sweepers.

## LOSSES OF GERMANY.

**Battleship.**  
KONIGSBERG - Destroyed in Ruffi River, July 11, 1915.  
UNDINE - By British submarine, Baltic, Nov. 7, 1915.  
BREMEN - Sunk in Eastern Baltic, Dec. 17, 1915.

**Cruisers.**  
WIESBADEN - Sunk in Jutland Battle, May 31—June 1, 1916.  
ROSTOCK - Sunk in Jutland Battle, May 31—June 1, 1916.  
FRAUENLOB - Sunk in Jutland Battle, May 31—June 1, 1916.  
ELBING - Sunk in Jutland Battle, May 31—June 1, 1916.

### 32 Mining Vessels.

**Gunboats.**  
ILTIS, JAGUAR, LUCHS, TIGER, CORMORAN, Tsingtau, Nov. 7, 1914. All these had been sunk.  
EBER - Interned, Bahia, Sept. 5, 1914. Burnt and sunk by Germans, Oct. 26, 1917.  
GEIER - Interned, Honolulu, Nov. 9, 1914.  
SEEADLER - Blown up, Wilhelmshaven, Apr., 1915.

### Destroyers.

10 Destroyers were sunk in 1914; 10 in 1915; 16 in 1916; 11 in 1917; 22 in 1918.  
53 Torpedo Boats, 1915 to 1918.  
5 Submarines destroyed in 1914; 19 in 1915; 25 in 1916; 66 in 1917; 82 in 1918.

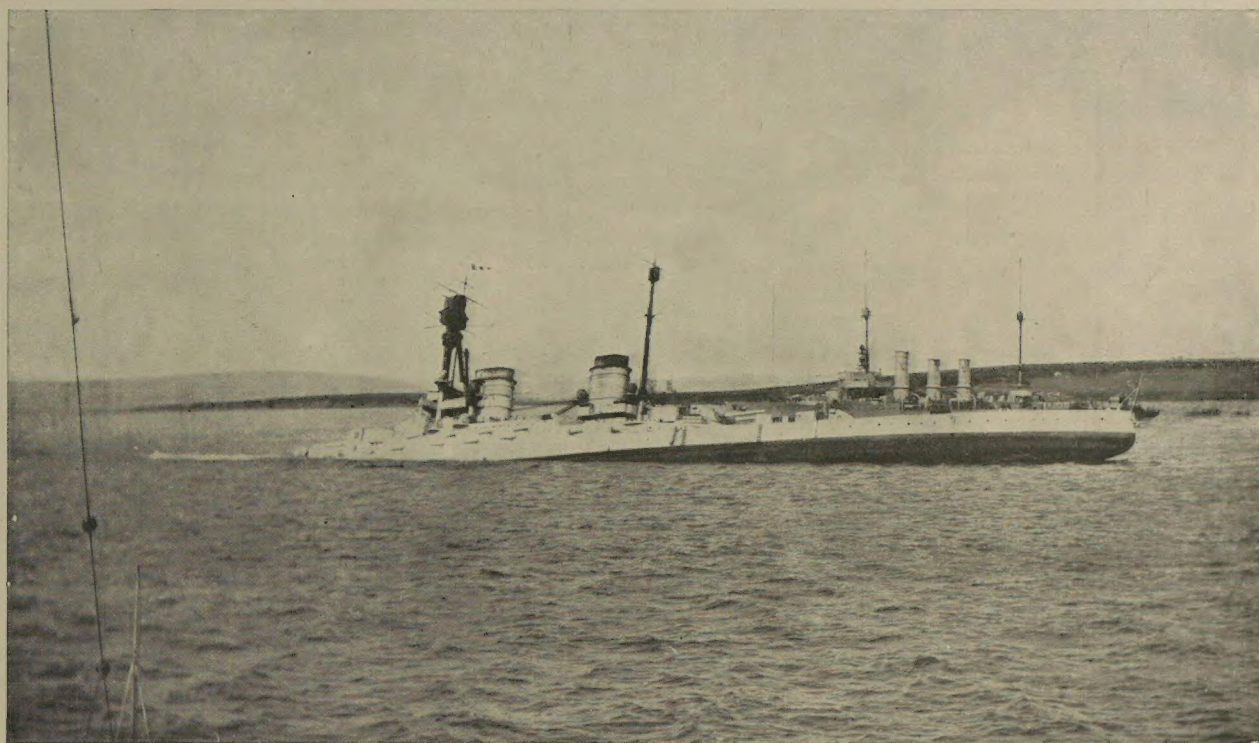
### Losses after Armistice.

U 157 - Interned, Norway, Nov. 14, 1918.  
U C 74 - Interned, Barcelona, Nov. 21, 1918.  
U 97 - Sunk, North Sea, on way over to surrender, Nov. 21, 1918.

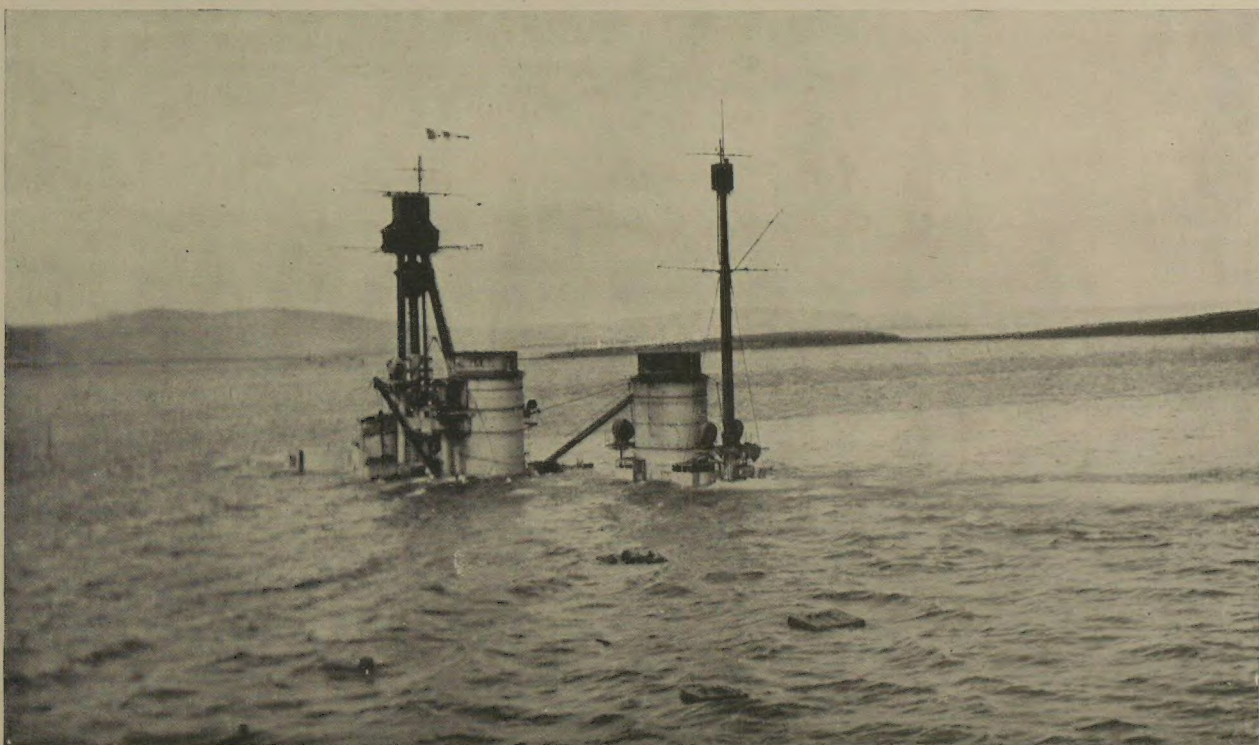
On June 21 the Admiralty announced that all the interned German battle-ships and battle-cruisers at Scapa, except the Baden, had been sunk and abandoned by the skeleton German crews acting as caretakers in them; and that 15 light cruisers and a number of destroyers had been sunk. Three light cruisers and 18 destroyers were beached. Four destroyers are still afloat.



## SCUTTLED AT SCAPA FLOW: THE SINKING OF THE "HINDENBURG."



WITH HER BOWS GOING UNDER: THE GREAT GERMAN BATTLE-CRUISER "HINDENBURG" JUST SETTLING DOWN AFTER BEING SCUTTLED BY HER OWN CREW AT SCAPA FLOW.



RESTING ON THE BOTTOM IN SHALLOW WATER: THE "HINDENBURG" SCUTTLED AT SCAPA FLOW, WITH HER FUNNELS AND MASTS ABOVE THE SURFACE.

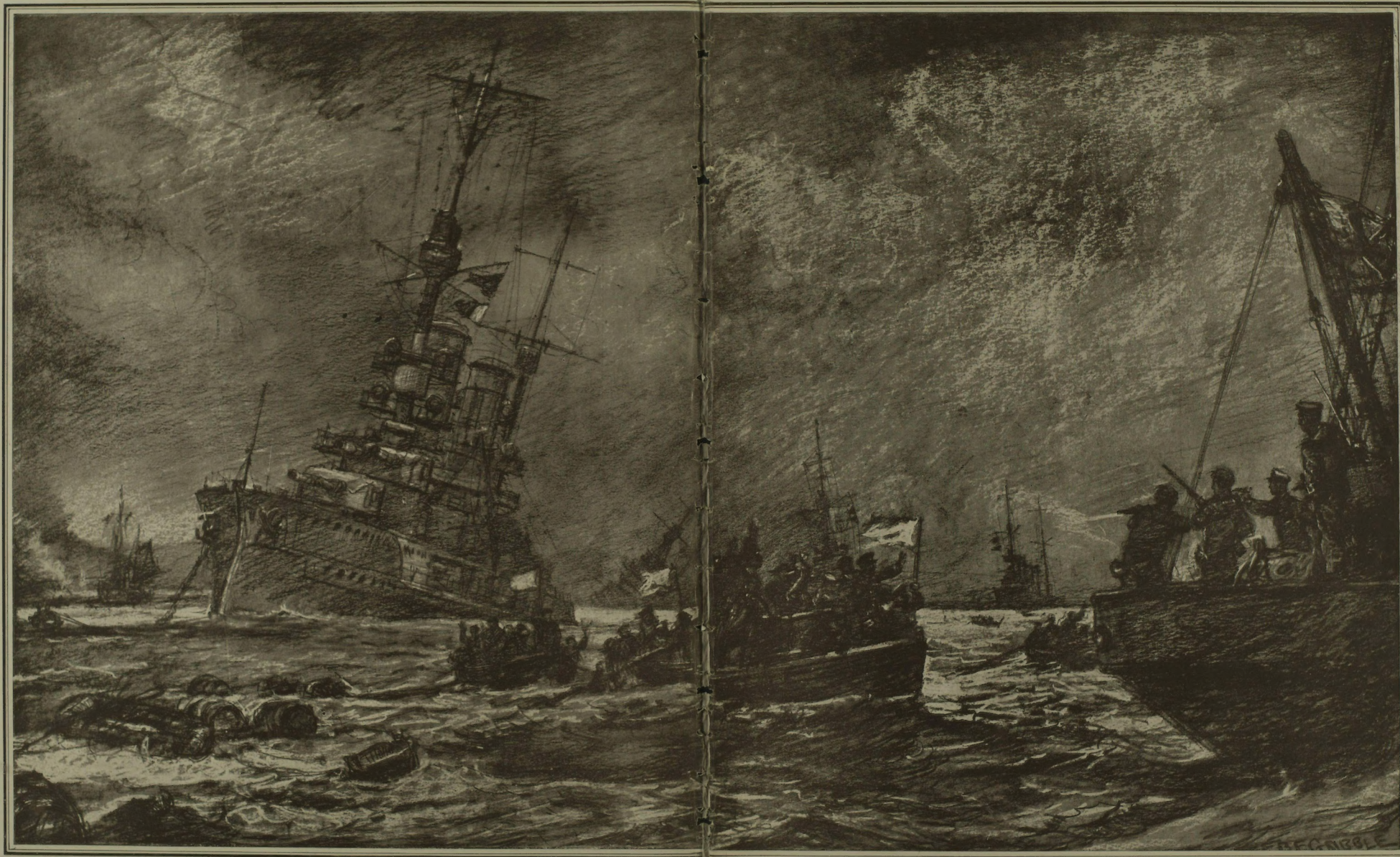
The Germans scuttled their ships while the British fleet was away on a cruise, on June 21, but wireless messages were at once sent to report what was happening. "It took about two hours, however," says Mr. B. F. Gribble, "before the first of the (British) destroyers arrived. . . . One of the German battle-cruisers—I think it was the 'Hindenburg'—hoisted the German ensign, and I noticed that all the German vessels had been flying two code-flags at the peak." Another account says that many of the German ships had disappeared

before the arrival of the last of the British battle fleet. At 3 p.m., just when the whole squadron was at anchor, practically all the enemy destroyers had been sunk or beached. Three of the larger ships still remained afloat, two of them lying deep and sinking fast. Of the three heavy ships, the 'Hindenburg,' which had been cast adrift in an attempt to beach her on the island of Cava, settled down some short distance from the shore, with decks submerged and only masts and funnels showing.



## BY AN EYE-WITNESS OF THE GERMAN "SCUTTling": MR. BERNARD GRIBBLE ILLUSTRATES THE SCENE AT SCAPA FLOW.

FROM THE DRAWING BY MR. BERNARD F. GRIBBLE, WHO WATCHED THE WHOLE PROCEEDINGS FROM THE GUARD TRAWLER "SOCHOSIN." (COPYRIGHT STRICTLY RESERVED.)



AS SEEN FROM THE GUARD TRAWLER "SOCHOSIN" (SHOWN IN THE RIGHT FOREGROUND): THE "FRIEDRICH DER GROSSE" (LEFT FOREGROUND) AND OTHER GERMAN SHIPS SINKING: AND BOAT-LOADS OF GERMANS APPROACHING WITH WHITE FLAGS.

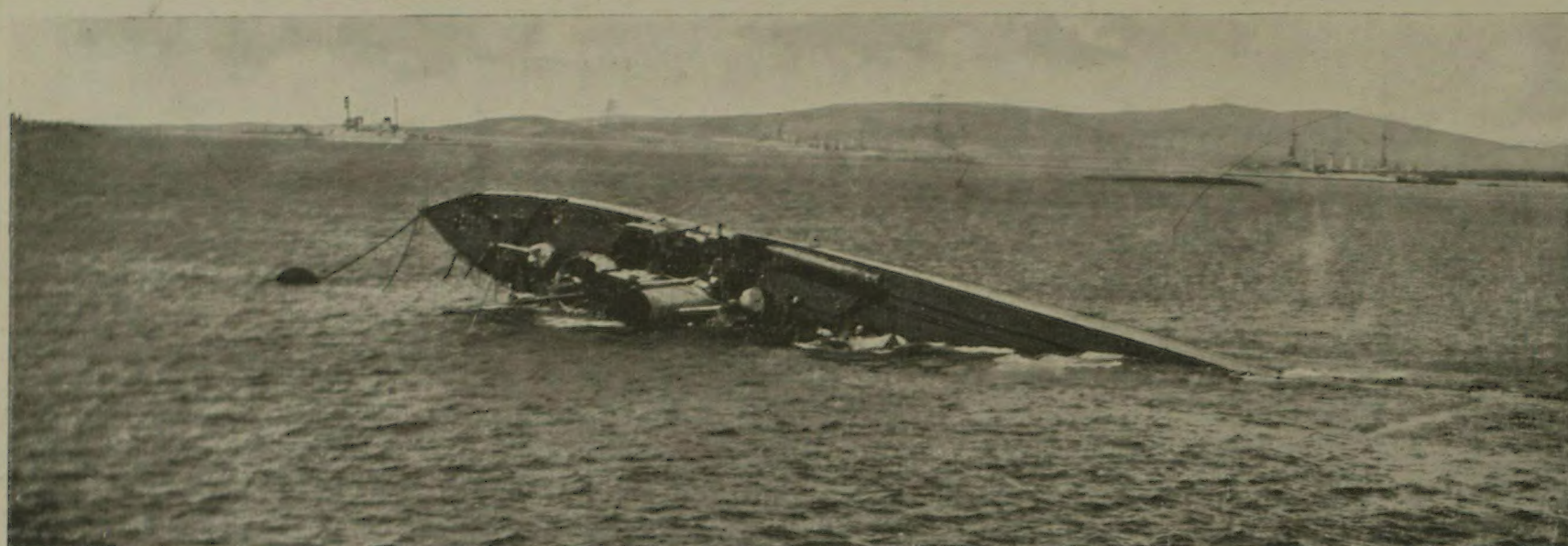
By a lucky chance, Mr. Bernard Gribble, the well-known marine artist, was on June 21 on board the guard trawler "Sochosin," a captured German ship, commanded by Sub-Lieut. Leeth, and was able to watch and illustrate the whole affair of the German scuttling. "About 11.45," he says, "I noticed German sailors on board the 'Friedrich der Grosse' throwing baggage into boats. . . . The Lieutenant ordered his men to get their cutlasses and rifles ready. He then shouted an order to the Germans, who were now in their boats, to return to their ships at once. The German sailors shouted back, 'We have no oars.' A British sailor then threw a number of oars into the water. There were two boats approaching us and the

German officers were extremely impudent. Lieut. Leeth replied, 'No, return to your ships at once; if you do not, I will fire on you.' It then became necessary to open fire, and the Germans were seen to wave white flags. . . . By this time the 'Friedrich der Grosse' had listed right over to port, and in a few minutes went down. . . . The Germans in their boats endeavoured to come alongside our vessel. One of the crew, however, kept them off by threatening them with a revolver." The other ships seen in the drawing are—on the extreme left, the battle-ship "König Albert" (heeling over); centre background (behind the boats), the battle-ships "Bayern" (left) and "Grosser Kurfürst" (right); right background, the light cruiser "Emden."



# THE "SUICIDE" OF THE GERMAN FLEET: "SCUTTLING" AT SCAPA FLOW.

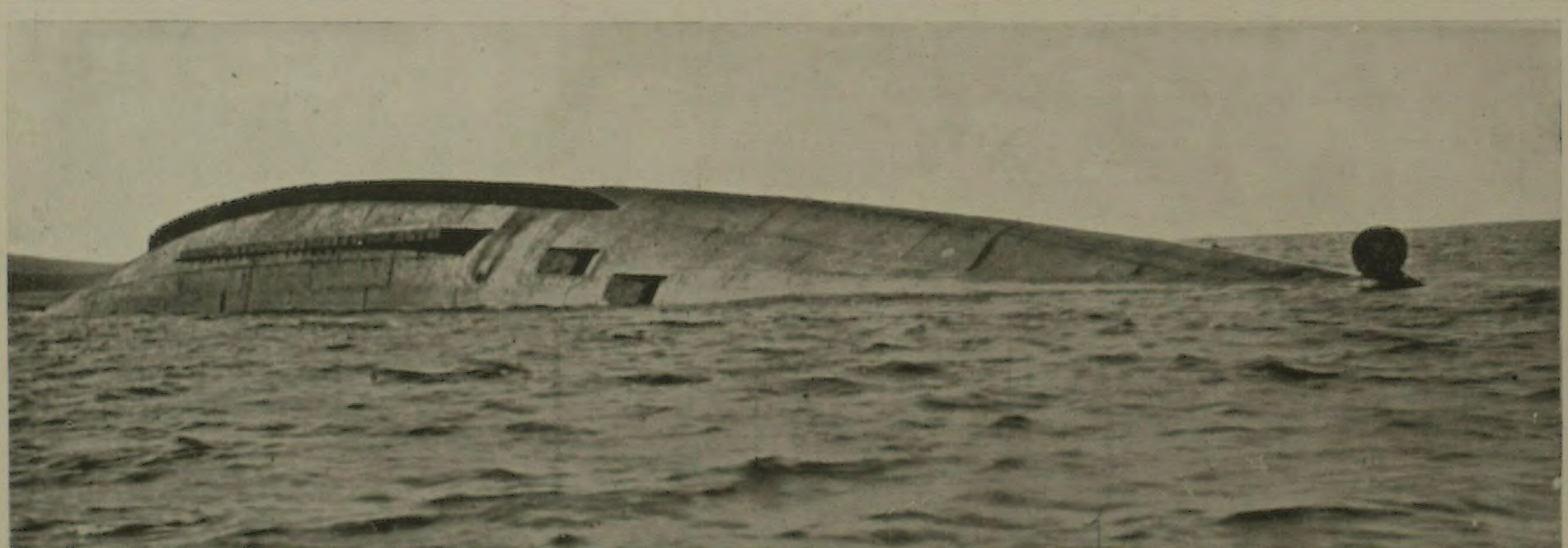
THE LOWER PHOTOGRAPH BY L.N.A.



LYING ON HER PORT SIDE AND GOING DOWN BY THE STERN: A GERMAN DESTROYER CAPSIZING—WITH A BATTLE-CRUISER TURNED TURTLE (RIGHT BACKGROUND).



THE SCUTTLING OF THE GERMAN DESTROYERS, OF WHICH THERE WERE FIFTY IN ALL AT SCAPA FLOW: A LINE OF SHIPS SINKING AT THEIR BUOYS NEAR SHORE.



KEEL UPPERMOST, AND SHOWING THE OPENINGS IN HER HULL WHICH LET IN THE WATER: THE GERMAN BATTLE-CRUISER "SEYDLITZ" TURNED TURTLE AFTER BEING SCUTTLED.

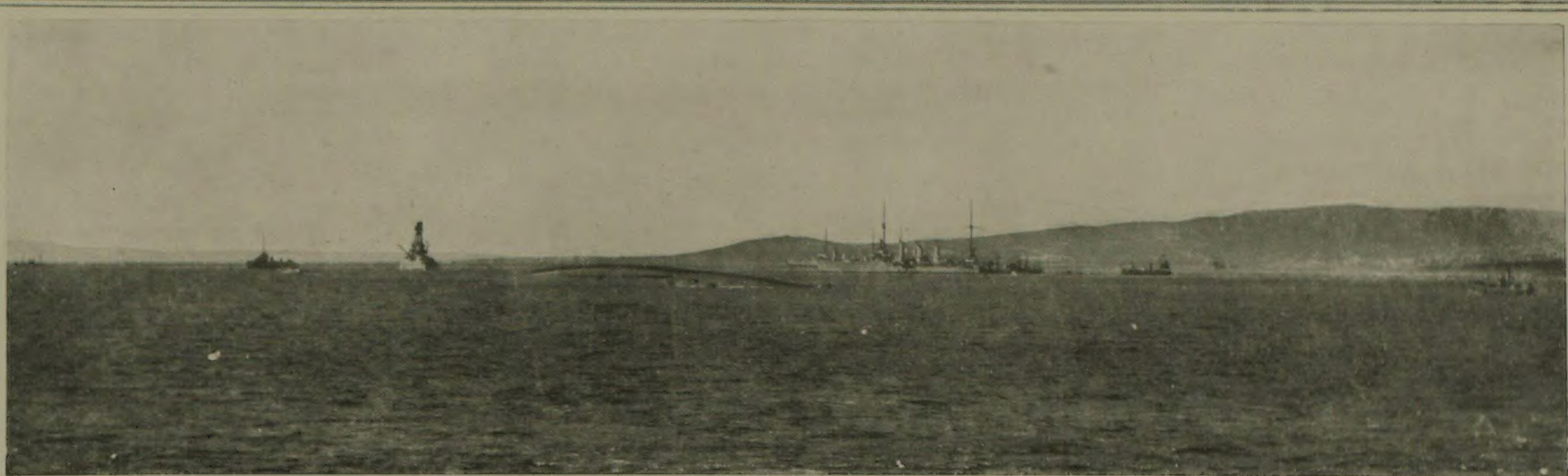
The Admiralty statement of June 21 (quoted elsewhere) said: "Eighteen (German) destroyers have been beached by the local tugs and four destroyers were still afloat. The rest of the destroyers have sunk." There were fifty in all, of the latest type, at Scapa Flow. A "Telegraph" correspondent, describing the scene, writes: "Destroyers, perhaps numbering less than a dozen, no more than a stone's throw, so it seemed from across

the water, from the beach, were in the channel between Houton in the parish of Orphir, on Pomona Island, and the islands of Cava, Rysa, and Hoy, and some of them lay much less than a mile from the shore. Thus from Houton air-station the whole spectacular occurrence was clearly observed. . . . Some of the battle-ships sank in a very short time. At 12.15 the first to sink suddenly took a heavy list, and turned completely over."



# THE SELF-SUNK GERMAN FLEET: SCAPA FLOW DURING THE "SCUTTLEING."

THE RIGHT-HAND MIDDLE PHOTOGRAPH BY TOPICAL.



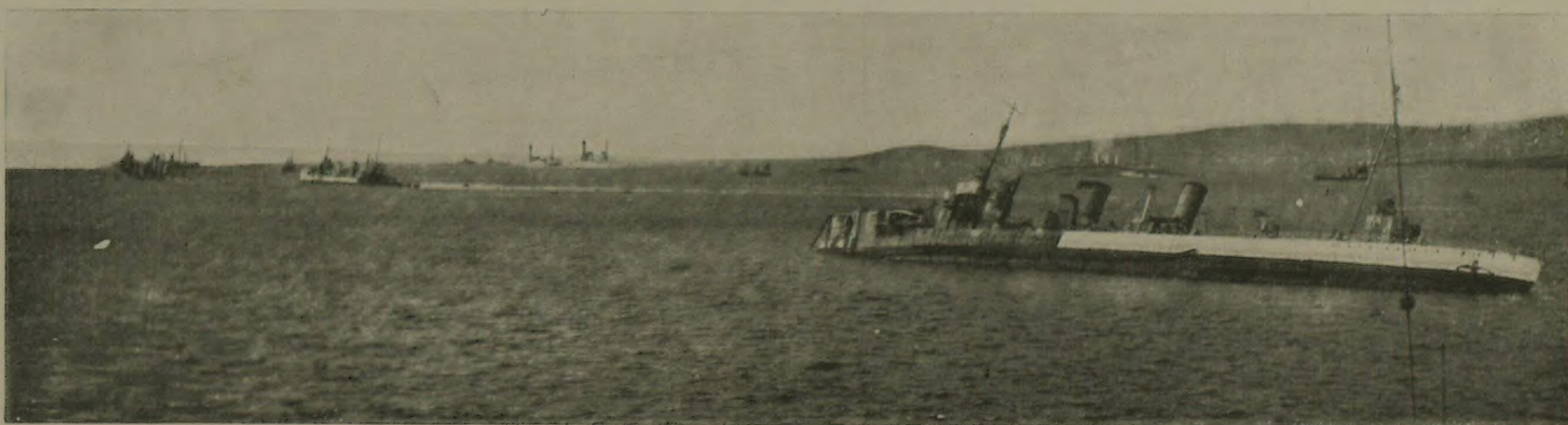
TURNED TURTLE: THE GERMAN BATTLE-CRUISER "SEYDLITZ," LYING KEEL UPWARD AFTER BEING SCUTTLED—  
WITH OTHER SHIPS SINKING AT THEIR BUOYS.



A PRISONER ON BOARD H.M.S. "REVENGE":  
ADMIRAL VON REUTER AFTER BEING PICKED UP.



PICKED UP AFTER LEAVING THEIR SCUTTLED SHIPS: GERMAN OFFICERS  
AND MEN COMING ALONGSIDE THE BRITISH BATTLE-SHIP "RAMILLIES."



A GERMAN DESTROYER RESTING ON TOP OF ANOTHER SUNK SHIP: A GENERAL VIEW, SHOWING OTHER DESTROYERS SINKING  
(LEFT BACKGROUND) AND TWO SHIPS TURNED TURTLE (CENTRE BACKGROUND).

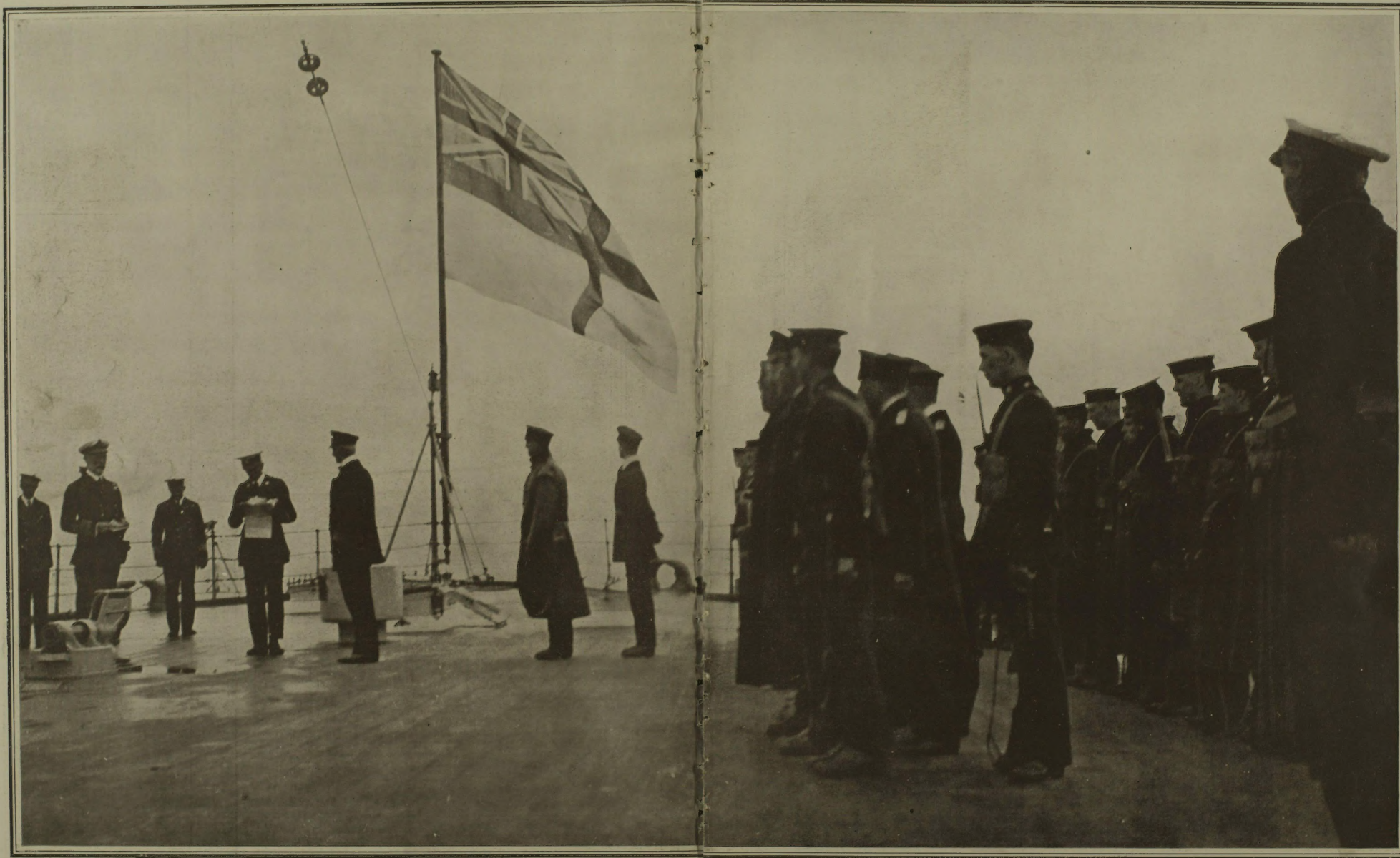
In his account of the scuttling scenes, which he witnessed from the guard trawler "Sochosin," Mr. Bernard Gribble says: "As we were turned towards the 'Seydlitz,' we saw her turn right over, but she did not sink altogether, and she was still visible above the surface. We kept on signalling and using the hooters in order to get other guard-ships to come round, and we had to keep passing over the surface where vessels had gone down. We passed several abandoned German steam pinnaces from the different battle-ships, but there was no one on board, and we concluded that several of the Germans had been

drowned, as there were a number of life-belts floating about. We then observed that the 'Emden' was in trouble, and H.M.S. 'Shakespeare,' one of our destroyers, ran alongside her to endeavour to take her in tow. We returned to the 'Ramillies,' and transferred to her a number of the wounded Germans whom we had removed from the German boats. Returning, we picked up a few more, and put them on board our flag-ship." Rear-Admiral von Reuter, who was picked up in a boat flying the White Flag, was taken on board the "Revenge," the flag-ship of Vice-Admiral Sir Sydney Fremantle, and placed under arrest.



# "INDIGNATION AT THE DEED . . . OF A TRAITOR": ADMIRAL FREMANTLE'S DENUNCIATION OF ADMIRAL VON REUTER.

PHOTOGRAPH BY MR. BERNARD F. CRIBBLE. (COPYRIGHT STRICTLY RESERVED.)



"NOT THE FIRST OCCASION ON WHICH THE GERMANS HAVE VIOLATED ALL THE DECENT LAWS OF THE SEA": ADMIRAL FREMANTLE (ON LEFT) ADDRESSING ADMIRAL VON REUTER (TO LEFT OF FLAGSTAFF) ON THE QUARTER-DECK OF THE "REVENGE," AFTER THE SCUTTLING OF THE GERMAN FLEET.

Mr. Bernard F. Cribble, the distinguished marine artist who saw the scuttling of the German fleet at Scapa Flow, said in his account of the affair: "The most impressive part of the proceedings took place on Sunday afternoon on board the 'Revenge,' when Admiral Fremantle had the Germans paraded and addressed Admiral von Reuter and his staff. This took place at 2.30. The Germans were lined up under a military escort of Marines, and Admiral von Reuter was ordered to stand in front of his staff. Admiral Fremantle then addressed the German Admiral, saying: 'Before I send you ashore as a prisoner of war, I would like to express to you my indignation at the deed which you have perpetrated, and which was that of a traitor violating

the action of the arrangements entered into by the Allies. The German Fleet was, in a sense, more interned than actually imprisoned. The vessels were resting here as a sort of goodwill from the German Government until Peace had been signed. It is not the first occasion on which the Germans have violated all the decent laws and rules of the seas. We have had on many occasions to regret the fact of having to fight a nation which takes no notice of civilized laws on the high seas.' Admiral von Reuter said: 'I take entire responsibility for what has been done. It was done at my instigation, and I feel that I was perfectly justified in doing it, and I feel sure that in similar circumstances every English sailor would have done the same.'"



## BEFORE THE GERMAN SHIPS WERE SCUTTLED: A "GUARD-DRIFTER" PATROL.

DRAWN BY CECIL KING, R.O.I.



▲ DUTY MAINTAINED ALL DAY AND ALL NIGHT BY FOUR BRITISH DRIFTERS: PATROLLING THE ANCHORAGE OF THE SURRENDERED GERMAN FLEET AT SCAPA FLOW.

By the Armistice terms (settled by an inter-Allied Council), we were not entitled to place armed guards on board the German ships, which, however, were kept under constant observation. All day and all night four guard-drifters of the type shown on the left in our drawing, with armed parties on board and each carrying a 12-pounder gun, were engaged in patrolling the anchorage. They flew the guard pennant. Few artists had

any opportunity of making studies of the German ships while they were above water at Scapa. Mr. Cecil King was able to go aboard the guard destroyer to make his drawings of the German cruisers, reproduced on this and other pages. That of the "Baden" was a study for a large picture, for which he was privileged to get his details by taking the Admiral's drifter to the required position and anchoring.—[Copyrighted in the U.S. and Canada.]



# "READY TO GO FORWARD": OUR MILITARY PRECAUTIONS AT COLOGNE.

WILLIAM L. BAKER. ILLUSTRATION.



PARADED ON THE BANKS OF THE RHINE FOR INSPECTION BY A CORPS COMMANDER: A BRIGADE OF BRITISH ARTILLERY.



BRITISH MILITARY MUSIC IN GERMANY: THE BAND OF THE 9TH LANCERS PLAYING BESIDE THE RHINE OPPOSITE COLOGNE.



THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF OF THE BRITISH ARMY OF OCCUPATION ON THE RHINE: GENERAL SIR WILLIAM ROBERTSON INSPECTING ONE OF THE HIGHLAND BATTALIONS.



WITH A BRITISH OFFICER WALKING BEFORE IT, AND THE CATHEDRAL IN THE BACKGROUND: ONE OF OUR TANKS IN COLOGNE.



"ALL THE PREPARATIONS ARE COMPLETE TO MARCH EAST FROM THE BRIDGE-HEADS": A BRITISH NAVAL DETACHMENT.

It was stated on June 17 that Marshal Foch had ordered the concentration of all the Allied troops of the armies of occupation in Germany at the outer bridge-head zones ready for an immediate advance if Germany refused to sign the Peace Treaty. Writing from Cologne on the 21st, Mr. W. T. Massey said: "All the preparations are complete to march east from the bridge-heads and occupy the important industrial centres. Our army is absolutely ready to go forward rapidly the moment the

Armistice expires. There has been no secret about the concentration of the troops. The divisions marched in daylight to line the east bank of the Rhine, and it was good that the Germans should see them. The condition of the horses, the well-turned-out batteries, the great columns of motor-lorries, and the fine road order of the troops must have made a deep impression on the populace. Every precaution is being taken, and General Sir W. Robertson's army is ready for any surprise. Nothing is being left to chance."



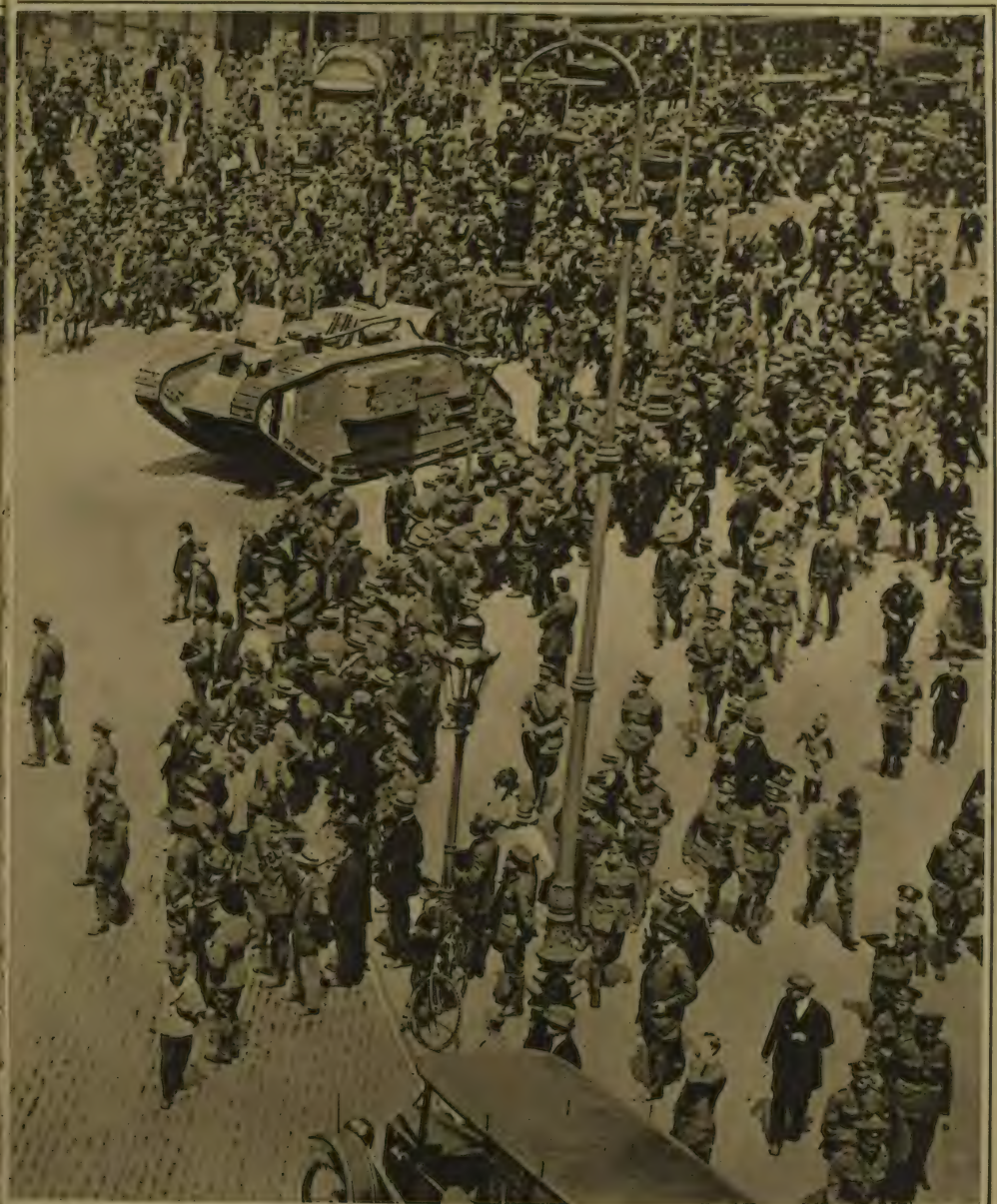
# IN CASE GERMANY REFUSED TO SIGN: BRITISH MILITARY

BRITISH OFFICIAL



# PREPARATIONS ON THE RHINE—TANKS IN COLOGNE.

PHOTOGRAPH



## "COLOGNE FELT THAT GERMANY HAD COME FACE TO FACE WITH THE GREAT PROBLEM":

In the occupied districts of the Rhine the inhabitants were much impressed by the Allies' military preparations as the time-limit for Germany's signature to the Peace Treaty approached. In a message from Cologne on June 17, a Reuter correspondent said: "Cologne felt, I think, to-day as it has never quite realised before, that Germany has come face to face with the great problem—the acceptance or rejection of our peace terms, and that she cannot look for any further extension of time in which to make up her mind. . . . By 4 p.m. Count Rantzau

## CROWDS WATCHING THE PASSAGE OF TWO BRITISH TANKS THROUGH THE STREETS.

had drawn up at the station in his special train. . . . The Count might have noticed from his carriage window several long lines of British cavalry passing slowly forward. . . . Whether he saw them or not, the people of Cologne did. . . . We hear from everyone in the town the freely expressed hope that we are not going to leave them. . . . All we know is that we are ready to move when required." The Tanks seen above were going to be inspected by the Commander of the 6th Corps.



# "ABOUT A NUMBER OF THINGS."

A Chat on Science by SIR RAY LANKESTER, K.C.B., F.R.S.

## HOOK-WORMS AND OTHER WORMS.

TO most people, few, if any, pleasant associations cling about the word "worm." Even the common earth-worm, which stands to most of us as the example of the shape and general character of worms, is the victim of prejudice. Its graceful movements, fine colour, and entirely harmless behaviour are of no avail against the disgust which its moist and somewhat slimy surface—similar to that tolerated and even admired in fish—excites. Its immense and unrelenting services to man in raising and tending that surface soil on which the very existence of our fields and crops

tauts of delicate threads (the gills) in which the blood absorbs oxygen from the sea-water.

Whilst these fascinating Bristle-footed or Ringed worms (called Annelids or Chætopods), including the earth-worms and river-worms as well as the marine worms, form a special group or class of high complexity of structure, there are other worms of simpler composition not built up of rings or segments, nor provided with paddles nor with bristles nor with red blood. These are, firstly, the marine "boot-lace" worms, or Nemertines; and then three classes of worms even simpler in structure and living as parasites. They are the so-called Thread-worms (or Nematoids), the flukes (or Trematoids), and the Tape-worms (or Cestoids), the last forming jointed chains in some ways comparable to the rings of the Annelids. With the exception of some of the thread-worms, these three classes are all parasitic for the whole or part of their lives; that is to say, live in and nourish themselves on the substance of other animals. The flukes and the tape-worms usually have suckers enabling them to hold on to their "hosts"; but the thread-worms are perfectly simple cord-like creatures. It is of these I propose to say something more now.

One of the largest known thread-worms, or Nematoids, is as big as a fair-sized earth-worm (several inches long), and lives in the intestine and stomach of human beings. It has a tapering snout, at the extremity of which is the mouth, and a blunt hinder end. Its colour is a pale yellowish brown. For all its resemblance to an earth-worm, one finds on looking at it closely that it has no ring-like markings of the body and no bristles. It is quite smooth, but has a much harder skin than the earth-worm, and cannot expand and contract its body as that worm can. In fact, it has only longitudinal muscles, and none which can constrict it. By its right and left "strokes," or quick movements, it can force its hard, horny snout into the soft wall of the intestine, and, like all the thread-worms, may make dangerous wounds in that way. It is a mere blindly-pushing, sharp-ended cord. All the many hundred kinds of Nematoids, or thread-worms, have the same shape and movement, most of them being quite minute (less than a quarter of an inch long), and are delicate transparent little threads, though some are stouter and thick—more like a maggot. Many kinds have a long bristle-like tail or a slightly-widened tail region. A noticeable feature in the minute transparent kinds is the presence some distance behind the mouth (which opens at the end of the snout) of a spherical internal mass which at once catches the eye of the microscopist. This is a muscular pump or sucking apparatus, by the action of which nourishment is drawn in by the mouth. A needle-like rod can be protruded by some from the mouth and used for piercing: others have powerful hook-like teeth.

A whole series of these thread-worms of small size live in "garbage"; more various are those which enter the bodies of other animals. The minute so-called "vinegar eels" and "paste eels" are examples of the former kind; whilst serious pests (carefully studied and controlled by agriculturists) are those which attack the bulbs of onions, tulips, and the fleshy parts of many other plants, doing often great damage to crops. Many kinds besides the large stomach-worm (*Ascaris lumbricoides*) are parasitic in man, of which the chief are the common thread-worm (popularly known by that name, and frequently occurring in both children and adults, but not seriously injurious), the deadly flesh-worm (or Trichina), the guinea-worm, the blood-worm, and the hook-worm. The life-history of these and of several others has been laboriously investigated with a view to preventing their access to the human body.

The hook-worm known as *Ankylostoma duodenale* is about one-third of an inch long and rather stout, plump, and rigid. It lives in the intestine of man, fastening itself to the soft wall of the gut by four powerful,

recurved hook-like teeth. It feeds on the soft tissue of the intestinal wall, and, though its bite may produce a little bleeding, the presence of a dozen or so of these parasites does not cause illness. But it not infrequently happens that many hundreds secure an entrance to a human victim, and then very serious illness and often death ensue. The loss of blood becomes serious, and ulceration of the intestine occurs. This worm was at first known only among the populations of hot countries. It cannot thrive in cold or temperate conditions. It first made its appearance in Europe among the workmen employed in excavating the St. Gothard tunnel. Some years later it appeared among the coal-miners of this country and others, and caused a great deal of alarm. The high temperature of the works in the St. Gothard and of the deeper coal-mines is what enabled the hook-worm to establish itself. Similarly, it is owing to the tropical climate that this worm has become a prominent source of ill-health in Queensland, Australia. But we now know (1) how to expel it from the human body—namely, by the administration to the infected individual of thymol and similar "vermifuges"; (2) how it gains entrance to the human body, that knowledge rendering it easy to banish it altogether from a civilised community.

The hook-worm lays eggs, which are passed from the victim's gut with its other contents. In the extremely dirty condition of tunnels and mines the workmen are liable to get these eggs on to their clothes, hands, and food—and so an uninfected miner becomes infected, since he unwittingly swallows the minute eggs and they proceed to hatch in his intestine. But it has also been shown that the minute young may be hatched from the eggs when lying in moist warm soil, and that they may get on to the skin of a workman's hands and penetrate—actually bore—into it, causing severe itching, and pursuing their way by the blood-stream to the remote intestinal walls. Obviously, the remedy is strict cleanliness. A coal-mine or other excavation can be purified by quicklime or by high temperature



IN THE BODLEIAN EXHIBITION OF EARLY SCIENTIFIC INSTRUMENTS: A DOUBLE MICROSCOPE FOR VIEWING THE CIRCULATION OF THE BLOOD, BY JOHN MARSHALL, 1693. This microscope was bequeathed to Christ Church College by the Earl of Orrey, whose splendid collection of scientific instruments has never before been exhibited in public.

depends are unknown to most of us—though Charles Darwin devoted a wonderful book to their record.

The "worm" is typically an elongated cord-like body, tapering to a sharp snout, endowed with a power of undulation by which a forward movement is effected, and the more or less pointed snout can be pushed into and through soft material. Snakes of all sizes were in old times spoken of as "worms," and many animals are worm-like in form and movement—for instance, eels and many other fishes, legless lizards, and a great variety of minute creatures which inhabit the bed of seas, rivers, and ponds, or accumulations of animal and vegetable refuse—on which they feed. Others make their way into the living bodies of both plants and animals, and nourish themselves during the whole or a part of their lives as "parasites."

The earth-worm has its body marked out into a number of consecutive rings or segments—as many as a hundred and fifty—each of which has two bundles of stout short bristles projecting on each side of it, and these help the forward movement of the worm by their "clutching" action. Some of the marine worms, allied to the earth-worm, are amongst the most beautiful creatures one can see, having (as well as fantastically shaped bristles) delicate muscular "paddles"—a pair to each ring—which strike the water with rapid rhythmical movement one after the other, whilst the whole body swims along with graceful, strongly curved serpentine undulations. They are often brilliantly coloured with stripes of green, yellow, purple, and red, or show an iridescence like that of opal, and may at night give off flashes of "phosphorescent" light. They have, like the earth-worm, delicate blood-vessels filled with blood—red like our own—which is driven by their heart into expanding and contracting



A THIRTEENTH-CENTURY INSTRUMENT PRESENTED TO OXFORD UNIVERSITY BY JOHN SELDEN IN 1659: A MOORISH ASTROLABE OF THE TYPE OF 1224, IN THE BODLEIAN EXHIBITION.

The scientific MSS. and instruments now on view in the Bodleian Library at Oxford form part of a Loan Exhibition assembled from various colleges and University Departments. They illustrate the beginnings of British science more completely than any previous collection.

steam-jets. All infected workers are removed until free of the parasite. The hands and feet are smeared with green Barbadoes tar, and the avoidance of water which might contain young hook-worms is enforced. An outbreak of "hook-worm" can arrest all work in a mine. It is, however, possible to eradicate it.



## ALLIES AND GERMANS IN CONCLAVE: MEETINGS ON BOTH SIDES.

DRAWINGS BY J. SIMONT; PHOTOGRAPH BY TOPICAL.



BRITISH LABOUR, THROUGH ITS REPRESENTATIVE AT THE PEACE CONFERENCE, SALUTES "THE RISING DAWN": MR. G. N. BARNES, M.P., HAILS THE INSTITUTION OF THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS.



THE GERMAN CABINET WHICH RESIGNED DURING THE RECENT CRISIS THAT AROSE OVER THE QUESTION OF SIGNING THE PEACE TREATY: THE LATE SCHEIDEMANN MINISTRY IN SESSION.



DISCUSSING THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS AT A PLENARY SESSION OF THE PEACE CONFERENCE IN PARIS: M. LÉON BOURGEOIS MAKING PRACTICAL SUGGESTIONS REGARDING GUARANTEES AGAINST AGGRESSION.

In the upper drawing are seen, from right to left at the table, Lord Robert Cecil, Mr. Barnes (speaking), Mr. Balfour, M. Clemenceau, President Wilson, Mr. Lansing, Mr. White, and Colonel House; standing behind Mr. Balfour is M. Dutasta. In the central photograph of the late German Cabinet the figures are, on the left (l. to r.): Herren Raucher, Schmidt, Schiffer, Scheidemann, Lansberg, Wissel, Bauer, Count Rantzau, and Dr. David; on the right (from front to back): Herren Noske, Gothein, Bell, Giesberts,

and Piouss. Herr Scheidemann was succeeded as Prime Minister by Herr Bauer, who was, not in the previous Cabinet. In the lower drawing the figures at the table (l. to r.) are: Baron Sonnino, Signor Orlando (the Italian Premier who recently resigned with his Cabinet), M. Léon Bourgeois (speaking), M. Jules Cambon, M. André Tardieu, M. Klotz, and M. Fichon. To the left of M. Klotz, at the back, is M. Philippe Berthelot.



THE BIG FOUR: I.—GREAT BRITAIN.



*David Lloyd George*



THE BIG FOUR: II.—FRANCE.



*Georges Clemenceau*



THE BIG FOUR: III.—THE UNITED STATES.



*Woodrow Wilson*



THE BIG FOUR: IV.—ITALY.



*Vittorio Emanuele Orlando*





## THE LONG ROAD TO PEACE.

THE movement towards Peace began tentatively on Jan. 8, 1918, when President Wilson, in his Message to Congress, laid down his famous Fourteen Points. These he amplified and explained in his Address of Sept. 27. Between these two dates lies the momentous period of fighting, amid swaying fortunes, which led up to the last decisive

were arranged; the Chancellor had spoken in the name of the German Government and the German people, backed by the majority in the Reichstag. These arguments obviously were mere subterfuge; for the President had plainly declined even to mention an armistice to the Allies, short of evacuation: "the German Government and people"

signified only the Kaiser and his gang. Nevertheless, the terms had been accepted by Germany, and this the President put on record, reminding the enemy that they could, if they chose, alter the power which had hitherto controlled the German nation. His reply was a complete exposure of the Imperial tactics, and further complicated the enemy's dilemma. Germany was thus shorn of power to use a possible armistice to her military advantage.

A further German reply, on Oct. 21, protested that the Government had been fundamentally changed, that

rapidly. The Czecho-Slavs and Yugo-Slavs declared their independence; Vienna remained impotent; and on Oct. 27 Count Andrassy begged President Wilson to arrange an Armistice. On Oct. 31 Turkey capitulated unconditionally at Mudros, and on Nov. 4 Austria followed suit, her case having been rendered doubly hopeless by the swift and brilliant series of Italian victories, which, in ten days fighting, had avenged Caporetto, carried the arms of Italy back to Udine, and opened the way to Trieste.

Germany, now deserted by all her confederates, was every day harder pressed in the field. On Oct. 17, Lille and Ostend were recaptured; two days later Bruges, Thielt, Courtrai, and Douai were in the Allies' hands, and the Hunding Line was broken; while the French and Americans seriously threatened Metz. By Oct. 25 Valenciennes and Maubeuge were virtually retaken, and the evacuation of Belgium was a foregone conclusion. On the 31st, Foch moved his entire line between the Dutch frontier and the Meuse. Oudenarde, Ghent, and Valenciennes fell. Complete disaster now threatened the German armies. The world waited, breathless, for Marshal Foch to conclude his masterpiece of unified strategy.

But that satisfaction was denied. "Homer's Epos," Carlyle remarked, "is like a Bas-Relief sculpture; it does not conclude, but merely ceases." Therein, perhaps, this war secures its final claim, already incontestable, to the epic quality, despite some natural disappointment to mankind that the full military close was withheld. History, it may be, will affirm that Germany did herself no better service than by throwing in her



THE SECOND HALTING-PLACE OF THE GERMAN ARMISTICE ENVOYS ON NOVEMBER 7, 1918: THE PRESBYTERY AT HOMBLIERES.

phase; and from time to time Germany launched what were known as "Peace Offensives," subtleties of various aspect, designed to entangle the Allies in premature and dangerous debate, which would enable the enemy to escape with advantage from a losing game. But the quicksands were evaded, and Peace overtures were disregarded until the military position of Germany proved that her appeals were at last inspired by necessity. The first of the long series of negotiations which have now resulted in a settlement was instituted on Oct. 6, 1918. On that date Prince Max of Baden requested President Wilson to take steps for the restoration of Peace.

To this the President replied with two questions: Did the Imperial Chancellor mean that the Imperial German Government accepted the President's terms, and was its object in entering into discussions only to agree upon the practical details of their application? And further: Did the Chancellor speak merely for the constituted authorities of the Empire who had so far conducted the war? These questions the President regarded as "vital from every point of view." He held out no hope of an armistice without previous evacuation of the invaded territories; he also pricked the bubble of the alleged "democratic reforms" in Germany. In effect, Mr. Wilson asked: "Is this an honest acceptance of my points?" and "Am I dealing with the Hohenzollerns?"

The German reply on Oct. 11 abounded in evasions. They would evacuate, if an armistice

the peace offer had the support of an overwhelming majority of the German people. On this, President Wilson acted immediately. On Oct. 24 he said that

in view of the German assurances, he could not decline to take up the question of an armistice with the Allies, but it must be such as would make it impossible for Germany to renew the war, and must be drafted by the Allied and American military advisers. Germany must show her good faith by accepting it.

While these negotiations were in progress, the military situation in Europe was undergoing a rapid and dramatic change. On Sept. 30 Bulgaria had capitulated. On Oct. 14 Turkey had presented her Peace Note, and the Emperor of Austria had made his last despairing bid for the "reconstruction of the Fatherland on its natural and, therefore, most trustworthy bases." The complete break-up of Austria-Hungary followed



WHERE THE GERMAN ARMISTICE ENVOYS SUPPED AT HOMBLIERES: THE DINING-TABLE IN THE PRESBYTERY.

hand when she did. On Nov. 6 it was known that two German Generals and two Admirals had left for the Western Front to ask Foch for an armistice, the terms of which had been already agreed upon

(Continued on page 952.)



# READY IF GERMANY HAD NOT AGREED TO SIGN: THE ALLIED LEADER.



THE MAN IN WHOM THE ALLIES TRUSTED IN THE EVENT OF GERMANY'S REFUSAL TO SIGN THE PEACE TREATY:  
MARSHAL FOCH, COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF OF THE ALLIED FORCES.

The possibility of Germany refusing to sign the Peace Treaty had been fully kept in view by the Allies, and every preparation was made for that contingency. The Allied nations and their statesmen placed implicit confidence in the great soldier whose genius had brought about the victory, and he was ready to take prompt military measures to deal with such a situation. It was announced on June 17 that Marshal Foch had ordered

the simultaneous concentration of French, British, Belgian, and American troops at the several Rhine bridge-heads occupied by them respectively, in readiness for an immediate advance into Germany. Strong forces of artillery accompanied the troops, who took up positions previously marked out, on the outer zone of the occupied territory, which before had been only lightly held with outposts. French cavalry moved into the outer zone.





- |  |                                       |
|--|---------------------------------------|
| 1. M. Dutasta (General Secretary).     | 18. Sir Robert Borden (Canada).       |
| 2. M. Ph. Berthelot (France).          | 19. Prince Charoon (Siam).            |
| 3. M. Pichon (France).                 | 20. Sir J. Ward (New Zealand).        |
| 4. Col. E. M. House (United States).   | 21. M. Phya Bibadh Koeha (Siam).      |
| 5. Lieut. Col. Huxley (Great Britain). | 22. Mr. W. M. Hughes (Australia).     |
| 6. President Wilson (United States).   | 23. M. L. L. Klotz (France).          |
| 7. Mr. Lloyd George (Great Britain).   | 24. M. Benes (Czechoslovak Republic). |
| 8. M. Clemenceau, President (France).  | 25. M. Bratiano (Rumania).            |
| 9. Mr. A. J. Balfour (Great Britain).  | 26. General Botha (South Africa).     |
| 10. Mr. H. White (United States).      | 27. M. Cambon (France).               |
| 11. General Bliss (United States).     | 28. M. Bourgeois (France).            |
| 12. Mr. R. Lansing (United States).    | 29. M. Vesnitch (Serbia).             |
| 13. Lord Milner (Great Britain).       | 30. M. Dmowski (Poland).              |
| 14. Mr. A. Boer Law (Great Britain).   | 31. M. Paderewski (Poland).           |
| 15. Mr. C. M. Barnes (Great Britain).  | 32. Lieut.-Gen. Smuts (South Africa). |
| 16. Lord Robert Cecil (Great Britain). | 33. Mr. W. F. Massey (New Zealand).   |
| 17. M. A. Tardieu (France).            | 34. M. Burgos (Panama).               |



### THE PEACE CONFERENCE.

A Plenary Session in the Clock Room at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, in Paris. The Allied leaders in conclave during the preparation of the Peace Treaty.

FROM THE DRAWING BY J. SIMONT. COPYRIGHTED IN THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA.

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|---------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 35. The Maharajah of Bikanir (India). | 53. M. Guilbaud (Haiti).          |
| 36. Lord Sinha (India).               | 54. M. Barzilai (Italy).          |
| 37. The Emir Faisal (Hedjaz).         | 55. Marshal Foch (France).        |
| 38. M. Trumbitch (Serbia).            | 56. M. Politis (Greece).          |
| 39. M. Pachitch (Serbia).             | 57. M. Blanco (Uruguay).          |
| 40. M. Haidar (Hedjaz).               | 58. M. Venizelos (Greece).        |
| 41. Signor Orlando (Italy).           | 59. M. Lou Tseng Tsiang (China).  |
| 42. Dr. Moniz (Portugal).             | 60. M. Sao Ka Alfred Sze (China). |
| 43. Dr. Villela (Portugal).           | 61. M. de Bustamante (Cuba).      |
| 44. M. Matsui (Japan).                | 62. M. Montes (Bolivia).          |
| 45. Baron Makino (Japan).             | 63. M. Mendes (Guatemala).        |
| 46. Baron Sonnino (Italy).            | 64. M. O. de Magalhães (Brazil).  |
| 47. Marquis Saionji (Japan).          | 65. M. Vandervelde (Belgium).     |
| 48. M. Dorn y de Alsua (Ecuador).     | 66. General Weygand (France).     |
| 49. Mr. C. D. B. King (Liberia).      | 67. M. Hymans (Belgium).          |
| 50. M. Calderon (Peru).               | 68. President E. Pessoa (Brazil). |
| 51. M. Mantoux (Interpreter).         | 69. M. van den Heuvel (Belgium).  |
| 52. Marquis Salvago Raggi (Italy).    |                                   |



BEFORE GERMANY DECIDED: MASS MEETINGS IN BERLIN AND ELSEWHERE TO PROTEST AGAINST A "PEACE BY FORCE."

PHOTOGRAPHS SUPPLIED BY NEWSPAPER ILLUSTRATIONS.



STRUGGLING AGAINST THE INEVITABLE: A HUGE CROWD IN BERLIN ASSEMBLED TO DEMONSTRATE AGAINST THE PEACE TREATY.



THE PEACE TREATY CONTROVERSY IN SCHLESWIG-HOLSTEIN: A TYPICAL CROWD DEMONSTRATING ROUND A CHARACTERISTIC GERMAN MONUMENT.



POPULAR EXCITEMENT IN BERLIN OVER THE QUESTION OF SIGNING THE PEACE TREATY: A SPEAKER ADDRESSING AN IMMENSE OPEN-AIR AUDIENCE.



WHERE HINDENBURG RECENTLY SPOKE: A DEMONSTRATION IN KOLBERG—GRENADIERS AND GENERAL STAFF OFFICERS IN A PROCESSION.

There was great division of opinion in Germany over the question of signing the Peace Treaty, and before the fateful decision was reached, mass meetings or protest were held in Berlin and various other places. On June 19 it was reported in a message from Berlin that the Democrats and Pan-Germans were then still continuing their propaganda for the rejection of the Allies' terms, and that the Pan-Germans were distributing arms with a view to engineering a counter-revolution. In a speech at Kolberg, Field-Marshal von Hindenburg said:

"God does not desert us. We must take care that the great work of Wilhelm I. and Bismarck is not crumbled to pieces. Germany and Prussia will then arise again. That is my firm belief, and I can only beg you to think in this sense and, when the hour strikes, also to act." The above photographs afford a vivid picture of the popular excitement which was aroused in the large towns of Germany during the crisis.



by the Allies at Versailles. Internal dissensions, strikes, and riots deepened the German plight. A Republican Government was set up. On Nov. 9 the Kaiser fled. Two days later the Armistice was signed, the guns fell silent, and at the same

the 21st, Senator Lodge sharply criticised the President's Fourteen Points, and it became evident that Mr. Wilson's battle for a League of Nations would not lie only on one side of the Atlantic. With the New Year, the League of Nations became a frequent topic in the utterances of public men; M. Clemenceau and M. Pichon, while favourable to the idea, maintained France's need for the security of frontier defences. The French Premier still held by the efficacy of a Balance of Power.

On Jan. 12, 1919, the Allied Delegates began their sittings in Paris. Their first task was to settle the number of delegates to be sent by each of the Allied Nations to the Peace Conference. Great Britain, America, France, Italy, and Japan were allotted five delegates each; Australia, Canada, South Africa, and India, two apiece; New Zealand, one; Brazil, three; Belgium and other small States, two representatives

Allied representatives at the Prinkipo Islands. France objected strongly, and nothing came of the project.

On Jan. 24, the Conference warned the small nations of Eastern Europe still fighting for disputed territory that possession by force would seriously prejudice claims. The principle of self-determination as opposed to force was implicitly contained in the warning, which at the moment applied with particular stress to the Teschen incident, referred to long afterwards by Mr. Lloyd George as something rather cryptic, but carefully noted at the time by the responsible British Press.

The second plenary session of the Conference, on Jan. 25, was memorable for the motion by President Wilson that the establishment of a League of Nations should form part of the Treaty of Peace. Without this safeguard against aggression he could not return to America. Mr. Lloyd George seconded the motion, with the support of Signor Orlando, M. Pichon, and the Chinese and Polish delegates. A Committee was appointed to draft a scheme. The Conference went on to debate the question of the German Colonies, and the mandatory principle of control first emerged from the deliberations. The American delegates proposed that "the freedom of the seas" should mean that "no nation shall have a fleet so large as to be able alone to control the seas." The work of the following week was principally the settlement of conditions upon which the Armistice with Germany should be further renewed.

On Feb. 15 Mr. Wilson presented to the Conference the Draft Covenant of the League of Nations, "to promote international co-operation and to secure international peace and security by the acceptance of obligations not to resort to war." The preamble further asserted the sanctity of Treaty obligations. The machinery of the League was outlined, and a "fair and reasonable" scale of armaments for the contracting nations indicated. The Covenant also contained the terms of the mandate for the government of the German colonies and parts of Turkey. Other main provisions



THE DESPATCH OF THE ARMISTICE TERMS TO SPA BY AIR: PREPARING THE FRENCH AEROPLANE WHICH CONVEYED CAPTAIN VON GEYER.

moment the British troops re-entered Mons. Peace, however, was still far away, but its attainment became the first concern of a world now released from four years' bloodshed.

Within a week of Nov. 11, President Wilson made known his intention of coming to Europe; and it was understood that the procedure towards peace would advance by three main stages. The Imperial War Cabinet would formulate British policy in London, with the assistance of the Dominion Prime Ministers and representatives of India; an Allied Conference would then meet in Paris, and the final steps would be taken by a Peace Congress at Versailles, to which German representatives would be invited to hear the terms laid down. On Nov. 21 the German Fleet surrendered to Admiral Beatty off the Firth of Forth. On Dec. 1 President Wilson told Congress that it was his paramount duty to go to Paris. On the 14th, at Treves, Marshal Foch prolonged the Armistice to Jan. 17. On the 6th the British forces had crossed the Rhine at Cologne and Bonn; on the 7th the Americans crossed at Coblenz, and the French at Maintz. The 13th saw the arrival of President Wilson at Brest. On the 26th he became the guest of King George in London; and on the 28th he had an extraordinary reception at the Guildhall, and was made a Freeman of the City.

Meanwhile, public interest at home centred, without much excitement, on the General Election, which ended in the return to power of Mr. Lloyd George and a Coalition Ministry, with a strong mandate from the country to see that Germany should pay in full for her crimes against humanity. But during the political contest the Peace preliminaries proceeded steadily. On Dec. 1 Marshal Foch and M. Clemenceau, Signor Orlando and Baron Sonnino, reached London to attend the Allied Conference, and had a great popular welcome. Towards the end of the month the French and British acclamation of President Wilson was qualified by signs of dissension in America. On

WITH TWO WHITE STREAMERS ATTACHED TO THE WINGS: THE FRENCH AEROPLANE CARRYING CAPT. VON GEYER TO SPA WITH THE ARMISTICE TERMS

each; the smaller American States which had declared war, one delegate each; Siam, one; Newfoundland was to be represented, as occasion arose, by a Minister sitting as a British delegate; Montenegro, by one delegate when the political situation of that country had been cleared up. The Supreme War Council was composed of Mr. Lloyd George, Mr. Wilson, M. Clemenceau, and Signor Orlando, with their Foreign Ministers. It was decided that the Press should be admitted to the plenary sittings of the Conference, but not to the "conversations." On Jan. 16 the Armistice was again extended to Feb. 17.

On Jan. 17 President Wilson induced the Conference to accede to his proposal that every organised group in Russia and Siberia should be invited, subject to a truce, to confer by delegates with



CARRYING THE WHITE FLAG: CARS WHICH BROUGHT THE GERMAN ARMISTICE ENVOYS, AT ROCOIGNY.

included a Court of International Justice and a Bureau of Labour. America received the Draft Covenant with mingled enthusiasm and criticism. Opponents held that it would abrogate the Monroe

(Continued overleaf.)



# "ILL-WEAVED AMBITION": THE GERMAN ARCH-AGGRESSORS IN EXILE.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY ILLUSTRATIONS BUREAU.



THE EX-KAISER IN EXILE AT THE CASTLE OF AMERONGEN: A MORNING WALK IN THE GROUNDS WITH CAPT. VON EXELMANS.



WITH HIS HOST, COUNT BENTINCK, THE OWNER OF AMERONGEN CASTLE: THE EX-KAISER (IN UNIFORM) WALKING IN THE GARDEN.



THE ARRIVAL OF THE EX-KAISER AT HIS DUTCH RETREAT: THE PARTY ENTERING AMERONGEN CASTLE BY THE BRIDGE.



THE PLACE OF EXILE OF THE EX-CROWN PRINCE: THE SMALL HOUSE IN HOLLAND WHERE HE TOOK UP HIS ABODE.



FIDELITY: THE EX-CROWN PRINCE, EXILED AND EXECRATED, FINDS ONE FRIEND THAT OVERLOOKS HIS SHORTCOMINGS.



SHORN OF HIS FORMER MAGNIFICENCE: THE EX-CROWN PRINCE IN EXILE TALKING TO AN OLD DUTCHMAN.

The ex-Kaiser abdicated on November 9, 1918, two days before the signing of the Armistice, and took refuge in Holland, at the Castle of Amerongen, belonging to Count Bentinck. It was rumoured a few days ago that he might possibly decide to stake his last chance of restoration by returning to Germany and placing himself at the head of a reactionary movement, during the crisis caused by the division of opinion over the question of signing the Peace Treaty. It was even stated that all arrangements had been made for the journey in the event of his taking such a step. When the ex-Crown Prince

went into exile, he betook himself first to Count Metternich's residence at Swalmen. On November 21, however, he left for another retreat, the little Dutch island of Wieringen, in the Zuyder Zee, where he has occupied a small house in the village of Osterland, and consorted with the local fisher-folk. He had a hostile reception when he arrived. He is said to have been estranged from his father. Mr. Bonar Law recently stated in the House of Commons, in reply to a question: "The ex-Crown Prince and the others mentioned would, under the terms of the Treaty, be liable to trial."



Doctrine, a point which later led to a definite pronouncement safeguarding that principle.

On Feb. 16 the Armistice was renewed indefinitely. The same day President Wilson left France for a brief political campaign in America, where he arrived on the 24th. On March 4 Mr. Wilson again sailed for France, having declared at New York that he should tell Europe that an overwhelming majority of Americans favoured the League of Nations, which was not a party issue. On March 17, when strikes at home were imminent, Mr. Lloyd George was begged by M. Clemenceau and Signor Orlando to remain in Paris until the chief questions of the Peace were settled. The Premier consented. On returning to Paris President Wilson took some time to review the work done during his absence, and public impatience became

Mr. Lloyd George promised the country a satisfactory Peace, and claimed that when the terms were known they would prove that he had kept all his election promises. He challenged any doubting journal to print terms and promises in parallel columns, and see how they agreed. Incidentally the speech was lightened by a lively trouncing of a section of the Press. Details of the Treaty he could not offer, as the Council of Four had agreed that they must first be submitted to Germany, before publication.

At this time the Conference summoned the German plenipotentiaries to attend at Versailles on April 25 to hear the Peace terms; but that date was considerably postponed by an extraordinary incident, which gravely threatened the harmony of the Entente. This was the difficulty which arose with Italy over the Adriatic question. It had been brewing for some time; but as late as April 19, an early settlement was anticipated. On the 23rd, however, it became acute. By the Pact of London (1915), Britain and France agreed with Italy that, on any victorious peace settlement, the port of Fiume should be allotted to Croatia. But Italy, having occupied Fiume, laid claim to it, urging that the majority of its inhabitants are Italian, and desire incorporation with Italy. On this point the Italian delegates adopted a firm attitude, and deadlock ensued. The British and French Premiers strove hard to effect a solution; Mr. Wilson held rigidly that the port was the natural outlet for the new Yugoslav nation, and all his principles were in accordance with that view.

Conversations were still in progress when the President dropped a bomb into the negotiations. Acting independently, in virtue of his position as an Associate and not an Ally, he published a statement in the French Press, without first communicating it to the Allied representatives. This took the form of a reasoned review of the whole question, ending with a lofty appeal to Italy to prove her liberality and her devotion to ideals for which she had fought, by waiving her claim. If she insisted, she would make enemies of the young nations on her borders; by concession she would bind them for ever to her cause. The situation, he pleaded, had so altered, by the disappearance of Austria, that Italy no



IN THE "WINGS" AT A DRAMATIC MOMENT OF THE PEACE CONFERENCE: PRIVILEGED JOURNALISTS AT WINDOWS OPENING ON THE CONFERENCE CHAMBER HEARING THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS SCHEME READ.

*Drawn by Lucien Jonas.*

longer needed protection from that Power. Magnanimity on this issue would raise her to "a leadership which cannot be mistaken in the new order of Europe," of which Italy had become one of the trustees. He called on her to prefer justice to interests. He spoke as the friend of Italy. Signor Orlando was thunderstruck. He felt that his position at the Conference was endangered by this appeal over his head to the Italian people. The etiquette of diplomacy, he contended, had been disregarded. His further presence in Paris could serve no useful end. He would return to Italy forthwith, and ask his countrymen whether he had rightly interpreted their wishes. Further mediatory efforts led to his postponing his departure until the 24th, when he left Paris to lay his case before the Italian Parliament. Signor Orlando had an overwhelming reception from his compatriots, and the situation for a time seemed to bode the withdrawal of Italy from the Conference. But France, Great Britain, and America sought a *modus vivendi*.

Meanwhile, the German plenipotentiaries were due to arrive in Paris. Here again, however, a hitch occurred: Germany announced that

*(Continued overleaf.)*



SENT TO REVEAL THE WHEREABOUTS OF THEIR MINES: GERMAN OFFICERS IN A CAR PASSING THROUGH THE CANADIAN LINES LAST NOVEMBER.—[Photograph by Canadian War Records.]

evident; but the Hungarian revolt had a stimulating effect, and by the 26th it was rumoured that the Peace Treaty was at last nearing completion. The President, Mr. Lloyd George, M. Clemenceau, and Signor Orlando now sat in private as a committee, amid much contradictory speculation as to their labours. It was objected that the President, by insisting that a League of Nations should come before Peace, was prejudicing the Peace itself. Mr. Wilson, however, confident in the support of the American people, was content to risk delay, and obtain both the Treaty and the League together. He feared that otherwise America might ratify the Peace and shelve the League to a more convenient season.

The next crucial moment came on April 5 with the Dantzig incident, which ended in a compromise, General Haller's Polish troops being sent to the eastern frontier not by way of the Baltic port, as originally demanded, but through Germany. The affair was regarded as not altogether glorious for the Entente Powers. April 11 saw a Plenary Session of the Conference, at which Mr. Barnes spoke on Labour questions, and a Draft Convention on the International Regulation of Labour was considered. On April 13, M. Clemenceau assured a Radical-Socialist deputation that the Saar Valley question would be settled according to the deputation's suggestions. April 14 brought the publication of the Amended Draft Covenant of the League of Nations. The Draft is understood to have been the work chiefly of Lord Robert Cecil. On the same date, Mr. Lloyd George returned to London, and gave the assurance that all was going well at the Conference. On the 16th, the Prime Minister made his memorable speech in the House of Commons, and achieved, even by the admission of opponents, one of the greatest Parliamentary triumphs of his career. The Prince of Wales followed the speech with the deepest interest.



WITH A FRENCH SENTRY ON GUARD: HERR ERZBERGER (CENTRE), WHO SIGNED THE ARMISTICE, LEAVING SPA STATION FOR AN INTERVIEW WITH MARSHAL FOCH.—[British Official Photograph.]



# THE PENALTY OF AGGRESSION: ROYALTIES EXILED THROUGH THE WAR.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY SCHNIDER, ZURICH; ITALIAN NAVAL OFFICIAL; AND ROBERT VAUCHER.



WITH THEIR PARENTS IN EXILE: THE CHILDREN OF THE EX-EMPEROR KARL OF AUSTRIA, AT CASTLE WARTEGG.



RETIRED TO SWITZERLAND TO AVOID EXPULSION FROM AUSTRIA: THE EX-EMPEROR KARL (CENTRE).



LANDING AT AN ITALIAN PORT AFTER LEAVING ATHENS: EX-KING CONSTANTINE AND HIS WIFE, EX-QUEEN SOPHIE.



IN EXILE AT THE CASTLE OF SALIS, IN SWITZERLAND: EX-KING LUDWIG III. OF BAVARIA.



AT THE CASTLE OF WARTEGG ON APRIL 3, 1919: THE EX-EMPEROR KARL AND HIS WIFE, THE EX-EMPRESS ZITA.

The ex-Emperor Karl of Austria, after his abdication, remained for some time at the Castle of Eckartsau, in Austria, where he was allowed to live unmolested, with his family. Later, however, owing to rumours of a restoration movement and the new Government's intention of expelling him, he withdrew with his wife and children to Switzerland. He arrived on March 24 last at the Castle of Wartegg, near Lake Constance, in the Rorschach district, Canton St. Gall. The castle belongs to the Bourbon-Parma

family, of which the ex-Empress Zita is a member. It was stated on April 4 that the ex-Emperor had gone to Lugano, on the lake of that name.—Ex-King Constantine of Greece, with his wife, ex-Queen Sophie (a sister of the Kaiser), his daughters, and his eldest son, left Greece on June 14, 1917, in the royal yacht "Sphakteria." They arrived three days later at Messina and proceeded thence to Switzerland.—King Ludwig III. of Bavaria was deposed about the time of the Armistice, and also took refuge in Switzerland.



certain obscure and subordinate persons would attend to receive the text of the Treaty, and bring it back for examination by the Government at Weimar. To this the Allies replied with a firm intimation that no mere couriers were required. Fully accredited plenipotentiaries must be sent to sign the terms dictated, upon which there could be no discussion. Germany might have saved herself the trouble of such trifling: she was in no position to resist. It was announced accordingly that Count von Brockdorff-Rantzau, the German Foreign Minister, with five other high personages, would proceed to Versailles, to receive the terms.

Despite Press rumours of constant delay, the Conference remained busily at work during the incidents narrated, and progress was reported from day to day. April 28 was one of the most outstanding dates in the history of the deliberations. On that day the Covenant of the League of Nations was formally adopted at a Plenary Session, which dealt also with the Report on Responsibility for War Crimes. On the 29th Belgium showed reluctance to sign the Treaty unless she received a fuller satisfaction of her claims, and the first party of German delegates reached Versailles. Next day, April 30, Count von Brockdorff-Rantzau arrived: and on May 1 credentials were exchanged at 3.15 p.m., at the Trianon Palace Hotel. The German documents formed an imposing volume, bound in red satin, and bore the signatures of Scheidemann and Ebert.

Various delays made it impossible to present the Terms, as originally intended, on May 5. On the 2nd the Council of Three held another sitting. On the 4th the Treaty was at last completed, and M. Clemenceau declared "I have done my best; I think it is a good Peace." The 7th was now definitely fixed for the ceremony of presentation. On the 5th Belgium consented to sign, and the Italian delegates were invited to return. They left Rome the same evening for Paris. On the 6th, at a private plenary sitting of the Conference, the Treaty was finally approved by the Allied and Associated Powers. The ceremony of May 7, the anniversary of the *Lusitania*, opened at 3.15 p.m., at the Trianon Palace Hotel. It was brief and impressive. The world waited with strained interest to learn the German attitude, and was not

surprised to hear of a certain truculence. About a quarter to three the Allied Delegates took their places in the Congress Hall. They sat at three tables arranged to form three sides of a hollow square. Somewhat apart stood the table reserved for the German delegates. M. Clemenceau presided at the central table. On his right sat Mr. Wilson, Mr. Lansing, Mr. White, Colonel House, General Bliss, and Marshal Foch, with Signor Orlando and Baron Sonnino, who were heartily welcomed back. On his left, Mr. Lloyd George, Mr. Balfour, Mr. Bonar Law, Mr. Barnes, Sir Joseph Ward, Sir

mands," and the assemblage rose to receive Count von Brockdorff-Rantzau, Herr Landsberg, Herr Giesberts, Herr Leinert, Dr. Schücking, and Herr Melchior, who passed to the places reserved for them, facing the "Big Four." M. Clemenceau gave the signal to be seated.

At once the French Prime Minister rose again, and introduced the day's business. It was no occasion, he said, for superfluous words. The time had come to settle accounts. "This second Peace, of Versailles has been too dearly bought for us not to ask for the full satisfaction which is our due." M. Dutasta, General Secretary to the Conference, thereupon presented the printed volume containing the Treaty.

Count Rantzau, without the bare courtesy of rising to his feet, then delivered a defiant harangue. He spoke as one who had come to bargain on equal terms, not as a vanquished foe. He defended Germany, charged the Allies with having taken thousands of German lives since the Armistice by the maintenance of the blockade, and asserted Germany's right to interpret the Fourteen Points in her own way. A confession of war guiltiness on his lips would be a lie. The delegates would examine the terms "with goodwill," in the hope that, from discussion, there would be evolved a treaty which could be signed by all. (It had already been stated by M. Clemenceau that there could be no discussion. The delegates had a fortnight to consider the terms. Observations in writing would have immediate attention.)

When Count Rantzau had finished speaking, M. Clemenceau, in one word, declared the sitting closed. The Germans withdrew, the Allies dispersed, and the great scene, occupying little more than three-quarters of an hour, had passed into history. The terms, in brief, provided for the constitution of a League of Nations, the trial of the ex-Kaiser, the surrender of all German colonies, the restoration of Alsace-Lorraine, the reduction of the German Army to 100,000 voluntary long-service troops, the reduction of the Navy to 6 battle-ships, 6 light cruisers, 12 destroyers, and 12 torpedo-boats. Submarines, poison-gas, and liquid fire, prohibited. No air force to be allowed. Restitution of shipping, ton for ton. Germany to pay

(Continued overleaf)



CONDUCTED BY COL. HENRY (LEFT) AND INTRODUCED BY M. WILLIAM MARTIN (RIGHT): THE GERMAN DELEGATES, HEADED BY COUNT RANTZAU (CENTRE), ENTERING THE CONFERENCE ROOM AT VERSAILLES ON MAY 7.

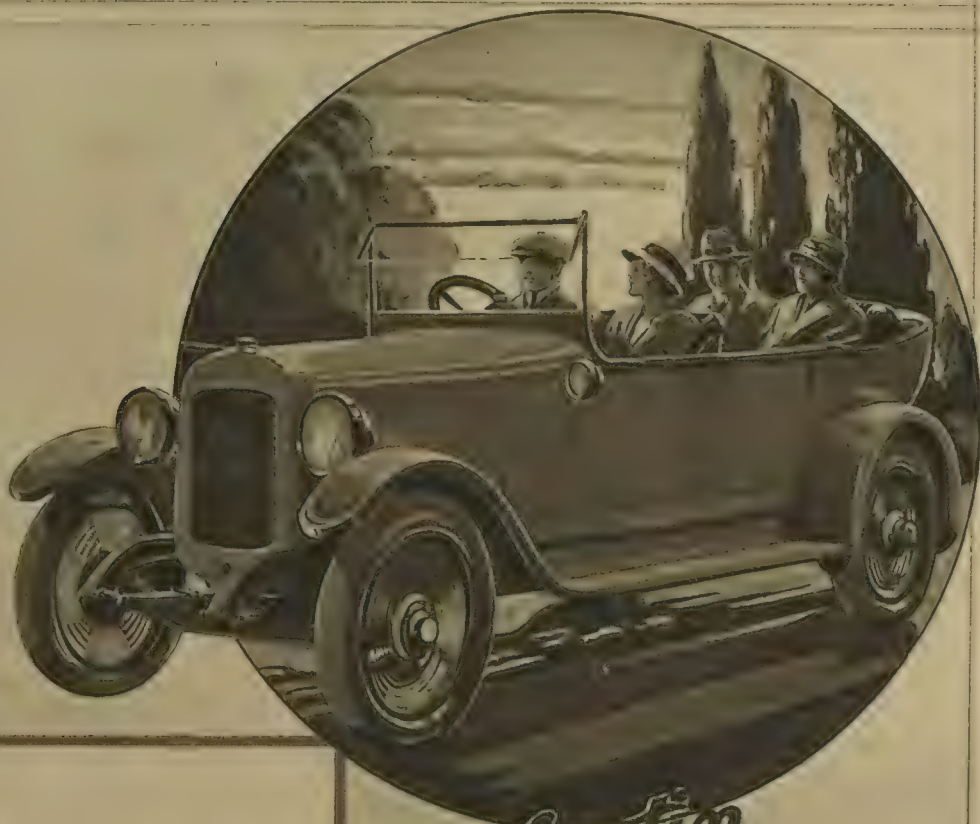
Drawn by J. Simon.

Robert Borden, Mr. Sifton, Mr. Hughes, Sir Joseph Cook, General Botha, General Smuts, the Maharajah of Bikanir, Lord Sinha, and Mr. Massey. The other places on the right were taken by the rest of the French and British delegates, together with those of Belgium, Brazil, Portugal, Yugoslavia, and Greece; the others on the left were occupied by Japan, Roumania, Poland, and Czechoslovakia. In all the Allies numbered 82. Shortly after 3 o'clock, amid intense silence, the usher announced, "Messieurs les Plénipotentiaires Alle-



THE TABLE ON WHICH THE ARMISTICE WAS SIGNED: A HISTORIC SOUVENIR IN THE RAILWAY SALOON USED BY MARSHAL FOCH AS A TRAVELLING STUDY





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£5,000,000,000; German territory to be occupied for fifteen years; Poland and Czecho-Slovakia to be created independent States; Heligoland to be dismantled.

Until dawn on May 8, Count Brockdorff-Rantzau sat up studying the Peace Terms, while his secretaries translated the document. On the 9th, Herr Ebert issued a proclamation characterising the Treaty as "violence without measure or restraint to be done to the German people." In these "grievous days" he called on Berlin to suspend all public amusements for a week. Prince Lichnowsky also bitterly denounced the Terms, and declared that "Germany must not sign." On the 12th began the long series of exchange of notes between Count Brockdorff-Rantzau and the Four which gradually drove a settlement further into the future. At this date the Allies spoke imperatively of signature by June 15, and military arrangements were undertaken in case of failure. The same day saw a memorable meeting of the German National Assembly in the great Hall of Berlin University, at which Herr Scheidemann, invoking the portrait and spirit of Fichte (to whose teaching, by the way, all the present trouble can be directly traced), spoke of the Treaty as "totally unacceptable." "Away," he said, "with this scheme of murder!" Herr Haase, the greatest of living German jurists, followed with a non-committal speech.

On the 14th Rantzau presented three further Notes. The first pointed out that the Terms would destroy German industries, and cause millions to perish. The second spoke of acceptance on reparations, but denied responsibility of the former German Government as a base of claim to indemnification. The third held that Germany could not pay in fifteen years; it objected to cessions and occupations of territory, and declared the Treaty in conflict with Wilson's Fourteen Points. Germany would, however, "negotiate" on reparations in respect of the coal industry of France.

May 15 saw the arrival of the Austrian delegates under Chancellor Karl Renner. Their bearing and reception was less stiff than that of the Germans. On the same day Marshal Foch visited the Rhine to complete his military plans for a possible advance. The time limit for signature expired on the 22nd, but on the 21st Germany wished to submit "practical observations" on the East, Alsace-Lorraine,

the occupied territory, reparation, the Labour Law, and German property in enemy countries. In view of this desire, the Allies extended the time to May 29.

It soon became clear that no signature could be looked for before the middle of June. On May 23 the German Cabinet met Rantzau and the rest of the German Peace Delegates at Spa, and the Allies took occasion to make it clear, in reply to complaints, that Germany was being asked to pay only according to capacity, and not to desert. The world's plight arose out of her war, not our peace. On the 25th, the Germans at Spa modified and shortened their proposed reply; and the Allies

strength of the German people," who would be doomed to permanent slave labour. Germany would have to forego all political, economic, and "idealistic activities" abroad.

The Allies' Reply to the German observations was delivered on June 16. It was based on the Fourteen Points, and, while it made some concessions as to Upper Silesia and slower German demobilisation, it was in its main scope the original document. On the 20th the full text of the Treaty, as finally modified, was published. It now only remained for Germany to sign or reject the Terms. The day of decision, June 23, was awaited with keen expectancy by the world.

Despite the German protests against signing the Peace Treaty, it had for some time been evident that the cries of politicians did not represent the trend of popular opinion, which was becoming daily more favourable to a settlement, as the only possible end to a hopeless position and the only possible beginning of national reconstruction. It was, therefore, no great surprise to learn that on June 20 the German Cabinet had resigned, after the Centre Party of the National Assembly had declared by a four-fifths majority in favour of signing. Rumours were afloat that attempts would be made at the eleventh hour to resist admission of responsibility for the war, and that the extradition of the Kaiser would be refused.

On the 21st the German war-ships interned at Scapa Flow were sunk by their own crews, as a last act of revenge and defiance. It could not have been worse, or better, timed by a beaten enemy still begging concessions. Once more German psychology had blundered. A new German "Peace" Cabinet, formed by Herr Bauer, adopted the policy outlined above. On the 22nd the National Assembly decided by 236 votes to 89 in favour of signature with reservations. The same day this intention was formally intimated to the Allies, and further delay was requested. The Allied

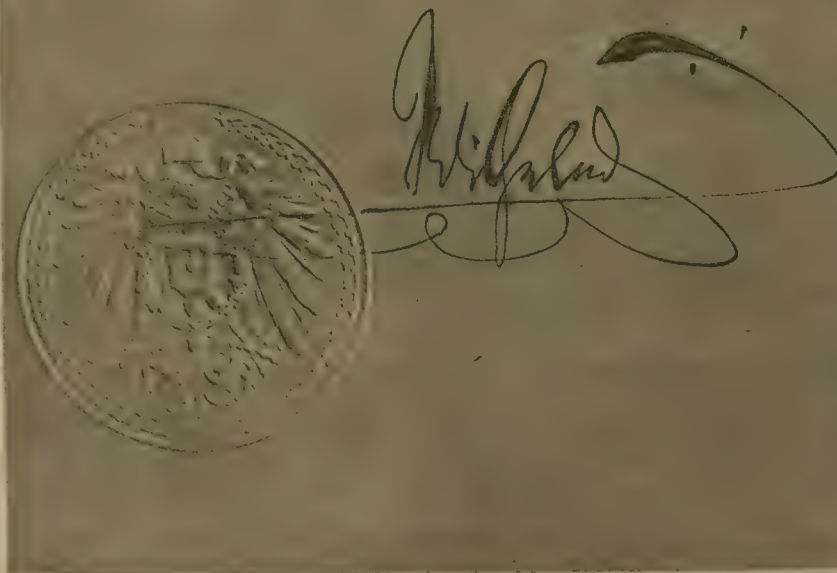
answer firmly refused extension of time, and demanded an unequivocal decision, without reservations, by 7 p.m. on the 23rd. About two hours before the time limit expired the German Note was received, signifying agreement to sign the Peace Treaty without reservations. The ceremony of signing was fixed to take place in the Hall of Mirrors, Versailles: where Bismarck's Empire of Blood and Iron began, there it was to die ingloriously. Thus the world returned to the Way of Peace.

Ich verzichte hierdurch für alle Zukunft auf die Rechte an der Krone Preussen und die damit verbundenen Rechte an der deutschen Kaiserkrone.

Zugleich entbinde ich alle Beamten des Deutschen Reichs und Preussens sowie alle Offiziere, Unteroffiziere und Mannschaften der Marine, des Preussischen Heeres und der Truppen der Bundeskontingente des Reiches, den sie mir als ihrem Kaiser, König und Obersten Befehlshaber geleistet haben. Ich erwarte von ihnen, dass sie bis zur Neuordnung des Deutschen Reichs den Inhabern der tatsächlichen Gewalt in Deutschland helfen, das Deutsche Volk gegen die drohenden Gefahren der Anarchie, der Hungersnot und der Fremdherrschaft zu schützen.

Urkundlich unter Unserer Höchsteigenhändigen Unterschrift und beigedruckten Kaiserlichen Insiegel.

Gegeben Amerongen, den 28. November 1918.



THE KAISER'S DEED OF ABDICATION: A TYPE-WRITTEN DOCUMENT SIGNED AT AMERONGEN.

The document reads: "I hereby renounce for ever the right to the Prussian Crown and the German Imperial Crown attached thereto. At the same time I release all the officials of the German Empire and Prussia, as well as all officers, non-commissioned officers, and men of the Navy, the Prussian Army, and the troops of the allied continent, from the oath which they have sworn to me as their Emperor, King, and Master. I expect from you that, until the reorganisation of the German Empire, you will help the present rulers of Germany and protect the German people from the dangers of anarchy, famine, and foreign rule. Signed and sealed by our hand. Amerongen, 28 Nov., 1918. Wilhelm."

issued their last word on the Saar Valley question. In 1934, if the inhabitants chose to become German, France would not sell the mines, but dispose of them under a form of mortgage on Germany. On May 26, the Russian leaders, Koltchak and Denikin, were recognised by the Allies.

On May 29 at noon the German Reply to the Treaty was received in Paris. Rantzau, in a covering Note, held that the Terms "go beyond the



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## NEW NOVELS.

**"The Moon and Sixpence."**

Mr. Somerset Maugham evidently feels that the verisimilitude of Charles Strickland's career needs some backing over and above the telling of the story. He therefore begins by (in the phrase of Stevenson) battering his way

he difficult for Mr. Somerset Maugham to describe in a manner to carry conviction. That is true; but Mr. Maugham aims at something much more startling. Charles Strickland, from being a normal stockbroker, and father and husband, becomes a being devoid of all affection, of all scruples, of honour and decency, and of the slightest trace of the early half of his life. He is born again, with excruciating and prolonged birth-pangs, to his heritage of genius. He is admitted to the innermost secrets of the hidden depths of Nature, those depths that contain things not human, unholy for men to know. In the common language, he was possessed by a devil; and the devil's tools were paint and canvas. It will be seen that "The Moon and Sixpence" (Heinemann) is an unusual book. The colours that Strickland saw were, perhaps, the iridescence on a stagnant pool, and the life whose mysteries he probed the life that is bred in putrescence; but there is no little force in the author's delineation of his struggle and his wanderings. And yet, if art really demanded this sacrifice of a man's soul art would be a disease to be shunned as men shun the leprosy, of which Charles Strickland died. And indeed, he was not only physically, but morally, a leper.

**"Across the Stream."**

When Mr. E. F. Benson wrote a novel that concerned itself with Chris-

tian Science, he produced the appropriate marvels of the influence of faith over this mortal garment. Now, when he writes, in "Across the Stream" (John Murray), about the spirits, he lavishes upon us the alleged phenomena of intercourse with the dead and with the powers of evil. To enjoy his novel—and it is a very good novel, being Mr. Benson quite at his best—you must first accept that dead men do rise up (in the communication of automatic writing), and that Lucifer, beautiful and terrible, can be seen to materialise and heard to converse with the youth whose soul he covets. We found the childhood

of Archie so delightful, and the portraits of the beguiling Helena and the steadfast Jessie, of William, of Lord and Lady Tintagel, and the rest, so admirable, that we felt a certain annoyance at the intrusion of the supernatural in "Across the Stream."

It seemed to us it would have been just as good a story without this element, and we should have been able then whole-heartedly to agree that these interesting people were very accurate and pleasing studies of our contemporaries. It would have been as it as we walked through Grosvenor Square, the front were lifted off one of its houses, and we could stand to watch Archie in love, and Helena spinning her webs, and her stolid Marquis coming a-courting—and to see things like that in Grosvenor Square would add greatly to the joy of the passer-by.

But as it is, we are required to follow Archie and Jessie along the self-same path trodden by Father Hugh Benson's characters in "The Necromancers," as if this, too, were written to be another brilliant novel with a purpose. For all that, "Across the Stream" is a fine piece of work, and light throughout with the sense of youth and beauty.



RUSSIAN ANTI-BOLSHEVIST NAVAL FORCES IN CRIMEA WATERS: THE 6-INCH GUN LIGHTER "K 15"—GENERAL DOUDINE WITH MEMBERS OF THE CREW.

The Russian gun-lighter "K 15" is so named after the Artillery Brigade which General Doudine commanded in the Russian Caucasian Army. The ship is moored as occasion demands near the shore, and from it he directs the gun-fire of ships. The crew are all Russian ex-officers and students who have joined the Crimean White Guards. This photograph was taken recently in the Sea of Azov.—[Photograph by Newspaper Illustrations.]

into our affections, with foot notes referring to "A Modern Artist: Notes on the Work of Charles Strickland," by Edward Leggett, A.R.I.A. Martin Secker, 1917," and "Karl Strickland: Sein Leben und seine Kunst," by Hugo Weitzbrecht-Rotholz, Ph.D. Schwingel und Hanisch, Leipzig, 1914." Thus comforted with careful art, we proceed to the narrative, and there is unfolded to our vision a man possessed by the need for the expression of his tormenting genius to such a degree that he leaves wife, children, and his business, and descends into the gutters of Paris. He becomes the creature of his desire so completely that no greater gulf yawned between Dives and Lazarus than between the latter Strickland and the life he lived until the early middle age when he started over again as a painter. It may be said that this would not



WITH A CAPTURED BOLSHEVIST STANDARD: RUSSIAN OFFICERS AND A BRITISH NAVAL OFFICER.

In the front row (l. to r.) are: Col. Perevalov, Commander R. T. Down, R.N., and Capt. Conovalov, Liaison Officer. At the back are a Russian Staff Colonel and Col. Potemkin, Chief of Staff. The captured Bolshevik flag has been presented to H.M.S. "Forester." Photograph by Newspaper Illustrations.

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## LADIES' NEWS.

ASCOT in the past, a brilliant memory, we are now concerned with other things: principally with the Royal Garden Parties, the first of which is, as I write, believed to be fixed for Friday in this week as ever is. Royalty has never been superstitious about Friday. In Victorian days, Drawing-Rooms and Court Balls were often fixed for this day: in Edwardian and pre-war George V. days, Courts usually took place on Friday evenings. Now it seems likely that there will be Royal Garden Parties every Friday through next month; and if six are to be got in, there must be two in one week. Friday Royal Parties interfere less than other days with our legislators' work: they leave the week-end free, and provide a nice topic of conversation for it; so we may look pleasantly for a succession of Royal Fridays.

It is greatly to be desired that daylight *décolleté* dresses will not be worn at Royal Garden Parties. The Queen is said to look rather loweringly on Victorian fashions. In the earlier days of that reign, low dresses were worn in the daytime. Jane Austen's heroines might have worn the same dress in the evening that they did all day. Quite fashionable ladies did so; but they had neat little capes, which fitted over the *décolletés*. Probably it was so arranged in those days to lessen the amount of luggage, as transport was slow and difficult. Recently at race-meetings low bodices and short sleeves have been seen veiled in tulle indeed, but suggestive of late nights, and not pretty in the fresh air and sunshine, and royal ladies have been said to have looked askance at them. Nor does the fashion of quite sleeveless dresses commend itself in broad daylight, even when arms are white and well modelled. When they are not, the case is hopeless.

Englishwomen collectively are little given to exaggeration in dress. It was threatened in the earlier weeks of the season of 1914 that at Ascot of that year we should see frocks slit up to the waist, and a consequent undesirable show of lower limbs. Nothing of the kind happened: a few dresses were, it was true, slit nearly to the waist, but panels were in all cases inserted. Tales of these exaggerations in the past could nearly always be traced to mannequins at smart Parisian race-meetings exploiting the extreme models of their firms' designers. The war stopped all this, and it will be no harm at all if it is never resumed. We went so far as to have mannequins' shows at matinees; but they were frankly and honestly only for inspection, and no such device has ever been resorted to



A GARDEN-PARTY FROCK.

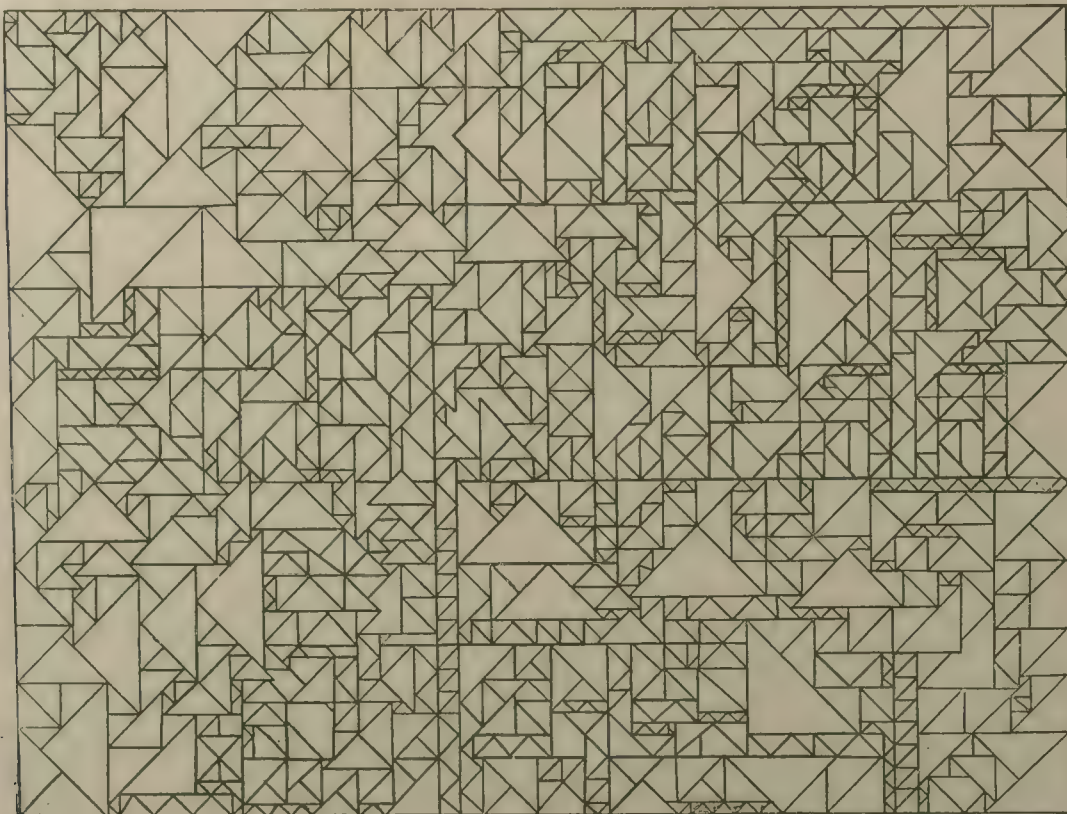
A harmony in rose-pink and white voile. The sash is of satin of a deeper ; while Georgette is used for the collar and cuffs, and roses adorn the black hat.

here to attempt to create a fashion. Well-bred British women have far too keen an intuition of the refined to be led away by any such display. Always, too, they have what one may call a faultless "nose" for what belongs rightly to their own class.

Quite a cheery function was the christening of the small Viscount Alderney, the infant son of the Earl and Countess of Medina. The Prince of Wales was there in person to take the part of principal godfather; his colleagues were the baby's grandfather, the Grand Duke Michael Michaelovitch, and Admiral Sir David Beatty. Before the service, the Prince had a good look at the baby, and chuckled its soft little chin with an air of experience. Lady Patricia Ramsay was godmother-in-chief, and handed over the infant to Canon Sheppard in quite professional style. She was looking very handsome in a dress of very dark-blue satin and broché, and a wide-brimmed hat with dull-pink flowers placed flatly against the crown, and the brim edges embroidered in dull-pink brushed wool. The Marchioness of Milford Haven wore a grey and black morning gown, and a black hat trimmed with white roses. That tall and handsome sailor, her husband, was with her, and Commander the Hon. Alexander Ramsay came with his wife; and Lady Beatty, looking very well in a long dark-blue satin cloak finished with many rows of fringe, and a hat to match, also fringed, arrived with the Admiral, who was in mufti. The Grand Duchess George of Russia was in widow's weeds. Her two daughters, Princesses Xenia and Nina, who are very pretty girls, were dressed alike in black and dove-grey. Countess Torby wore a cream-coloured voile dress, and a grey-and-cream-toned shady hat. Lady Medina was in white cloth, and wore a white toque and an ermine cape; and Lady Zia Wernher was in cream-coloured embroidered voile, and wore a shaded grape-purple hat. Lady Wernher, who was second godmother, was charmingly dressed in deep purple satin and silk-striped gauze, with ostrich-feather fringes to match, and was wearing a hat of the same coloured lisse and tulle, finished with clusters of shaded purple plums. The Prince of Wales chatted awhile after the service, and then walked away with Capt. Lord Claud Hamilton. He was suffering from rather a severe cold which he said he caught in Cornwall—not a pleasant present from his Duchy, and probably the reason of his absence from Ascot on Hunt Cup Day.

The Hon. Mrs. George Keppel made herself so popular as a hostess and as a guest in pre-war days that it was quite natural that a brilliant company would assemble for

(Continued overleaf.)



A DAZZLE ADVERTISEMENT OF A DAZZLING DISCOVERY.





## Real Help for the Expectant Mother

The following is one of the many letters received in response to our announcement on the front of "The Daily Mail" for April 24th:—

"Dear Sirs,—It was with much eagerness and hope I read your full-page announcement in this day's 'Daily Mail.' I am young and quite inexperienced in all knowledge of rearing and clothing a new baby, and as I live on the opposite side of England to all my people, I have no one to ask help or advice. May I have your valuable Baby Book, also full list of patterns for baby's first complete wardrobe? Do you think your advice Bureau would give me a list of everything I ought to have ready for both baby and myself? I await your valued reply and enclose 8½d. in stamps for book and patterns list.

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(for the Promotion of Happy Motherhood)

This Bureau is no untried experiment, but has grown out of the work of the trained Glaxo Nurses.

For the last eight years these trained nurses have been bringing peace of mind and happiness to both mothers of babies and expectant mothers. In a thousand and one ways they can and will help you—it rests with you but to ask and receive the fruits of the practical mother-wisdom they

have gained through long years of patient devotion to the study of Babyhood.

Every letter addressed to the Glaxo Mothers' Help Bureau is dealt with by one of the trained Glaxo Nurses, and it goes without saying that all such correspondence is regarded as strictly confidential. *As no charge is made for this service, we ask you kindly to enclose 1½d. stamp for reply postage.*

Address: The Glaxo Nurse, Glaxo Mothers' Help Bureau  
(Dept. 23), 155, Great Portland Street, London, W. 1.

### The Glaxo Baby Clothing Patterns

Most of these patterns are the design of one of the Glaxo Nurses.

Each pattern comes to you complete with sketch and full directions. The garments are in every case designed to make the most out of the material used and in many cases show how pretty and useful baby garments can be made out of discarded clothing—a very important consideration in these expensive times. The Glaxo garments are pretty, cosy, comfortable, inexpensive and simple to make—easy to put on and take off—indeed are just the last word in baby clothing, a boon and comfort to both yourself and Baby. The Glaxo vest, long flannel and robe can all be put on

together—a great advantage, especially if Baby is delicate and should not be handled unnecessarily. No pins are used in any Glaxo garment. The special lock binder invented by a Glaxo Nurse, keeps in position without pins, tape, or stitches.

Have all Baby's clothes made to the Glaxo Patterns—it will add much to his comfort and happiness. The price of the patterns complete with sketch and directions is 4½d. each post free. There are patterns for both boys and girls up to 3 years—a list will be sent for 1½d. stamp on application to Glaxo (Dept. 23) 155-157, Great Portland Street, London, W. 1.

You also ought to know that Glaxo is of the first importance as a food

### for Expectant and Nursing Mothers

Both Baby and yourself will benefit if Glaxo is included in your diet. Nutritiousness and ease of digestion are the first essentials of your food at this time, and Glaxo combines these two essentials in a high degree. You can take Glaxo by itself as a delicious drink, or in coffee, cocoa, milk puddings, soup, porridge, cakes, bread, etc.

It has also been repeatedly found that Glaxo taken by the mother herself both before and after the birth of her baby, improves her breast-milk; and many mothers have, by taking Glaxo themselves, been able to satisfy baby at the breast, whereas before taking Glaxo they had found it impossible.

A Nurse says: "I find Glaxo wonderful for my patients when Breast-milk does not satisfy. I give it to my patients and find it greatly improves the milk and also helps the Mother to regain strength."—(Signed) Nurse G.

**Every Expectant Mother  
should have the 136-page  
Glaxo Baby Book.**

The first pages of the 136-page Baby Book are headed "Before Baby Comes," and are of special value to the expectant mother. Next it goes thoroughly into the question of Baby's clothing and the preparation of Baby's nursery—matters which must, of course, be settled before baby arrives.

The Glaxo Baby Book is, in fact, a text book of Mothercraft—written in language that every mother can understand and apply, arranged under headings and indexed for easy reference—crammed full of Baby-love and mother-wisdom—"a perfect mine of necessary information" as one mother says.

It is a book that could not be published in the ordinary way at less than 2/6, but because it tells you about Glaxo—and you ought to know about Glaxo—we will send you your copy post free for this coupon and 7d. in stamps.

### Post this Coupon To-day

To GLAXO (Dept. 23), 155-157, Gt. Portland St., London, W. 1.

Please send me the 136-page Glaxo Baby Book for which I enclose 7d. in Stamps.

[WRITE IN BLOCK LETTERS.]

My Chemist is .....

His Address is .....

My Name is .....

My Address is .....



(Continued.)

the marriage of her elder daughter, Miss Violet Keppel, to Capt. Denys Trefusis, Royal Horse Guards. It was a brilliant company, and the dresses worn of the smartest. Two that were quite novel were of apparently knitted silk, or a kind of thick stockingette fabric, very rich and lustrous-looking. One, a lovely pale-rose-petal pink, was worn by that very pretty young married lady, the Hon. Mrs. Rupert Keppel, and she wore a hat to match in colour. The other, creamy white, was worn by Lady Sarah Wilson, who looked very smart in it. The bride's mother was in no whit behind anyone in smartness, in a

figured silken gauze gown of a lovely shade of lapis-lazuli blue, with fine patterns in Oriental colourings and long silk tassels in russet red, apparently holding the draperies. A remarkably becoming small hat in similar colourings was worn. There was no announcement on the service paper of who was singing the "Ave Maria," but it soon became apparent that the voice could belong to no one but Dame Nellie Melba, and the music was that of the beautiful prayer in Verdi's "Otello." It was quite a wedding of the season, and there were many pretty girls at it, and also many handsome women.

Many women are now occupied with refurbishing up their homes, which are more to them than ever before. It is always wise to begin at the bottom, and, consequently, first-rate news is that Waring and Gillow are offering their first shipment of £100,000 worth of Oriental carpets, which have reached them by special permit from the Government. They are wonderful value, among them are Hamadan, Feraghan, Yaprac, and Sparta specimens. They range in price from £27 17s. to £76, and are, of course, like heirlooms, something to hand down to children and to grandchildren. There are other examples up to £500, but not all can afford them. They arrived by the s.s. *Cairnolona*, the first British steamer to bring carpets from the Levant since the Armistice was signed. So there will be not only beautiful carpets, but carpets of historical interest. Opportunity for seeing and acquiring them at Waring and Gillow's great house in Oxford Street should be made the most of.

In all the brilliance of Royal Ascot, when royal personages mingled with the crowd in the Paddock, and only the Queen stayed all the time in the Royal Pavilion, the Duke of Connaught was missed, and much missed, for



THE PREMIER'S GRAND-DAUGHTER: MISS CAREY EVANS.

Miss Margaret Carey Evans is the baby girl of Captain and Mrs. Thomas Carey Evans. Mrs. Carey Evans is Mr. Lloyd George's eldest daughter, and was married in 1917. Her husband is now with his regiment in the East.—[Photograph by Swaine.]

his is a personality always pleasantly apparent. It was not generally known that illness was the cause, or a shadow would have fallen on the meeting, which the Duke desired to avoid, and so sent his son and daughter-in-law. Lord Leopold Mount-Batten was also very ill, but worse the week preceding the royal meeting than during it. Their Majesties wished that overseas soldiers and their womenkind should have every opportunity of enjoying the royal meeting before going back to their far-flung homes.—A. E. L.

Captain Alcock and Lieut. Brown have received a telegram from the Ardath Tobacco Company, Ltd., the proprietors of "State Express" cigarettes, congratulating the daring aviators upon their achievement, and their becoming the winners of the Company's two thousand guineas prize for crossing the Atlantic.



WIFE OF A SCOTTISH ARCHER: LADY STIRLING.

Lady Stirling is the wife of Col. Sir George Munro Home Stirling, Bt., D.S.O., who is a distinguished soldier as well as a member of the Royal Household for Scotland, the picturesque Scottish Archer. Lady Stirling is one of the four daughters of Col. Sir Alexander Sprot, C.M.G., of Sprot and Strathvie, who won the East Fife seat from Mr. Asquith in the recent election. Photograph by Swaine.



## A NEW DISH FOR BREAKFAST.

Now that eggs are so dear try delicious "Jack Tar" Pilchards for breakfast. They are very nourishing and give you a good start for the day. The natural oil of the fish supplements the scarce butter ration and feeds the nerves. "Jack Tar" Pilchards are packed in the autumn, when the fish is at its best. The patent non-soldered tins retain the delicious flavour of the fish and the tomato sauce.

Sold in small and large round and oval tins. Guaranteed by Angus Watson & Co. Newcastle-on-Tyne.

**JACK TAR PILCHARDS**

# VENUS PENCILS

set the standard for the World.  
Obtainable in 17 degrees Blacklead, 6B to 9H, 4d. each.

HB or F for general writing. H or HH: hard, firm writing.  
B or BB for a softer lead. Venus Copying: 5d. & 6d. each.

Of All Stationers.

"VENUS," Lower Clapton Road, London.

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## BURBERRY AIRYLIGHT TOP-COATS



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## The Burberry

Insures dependable protection against bad weather, yet, owing to its self-ventilation and airlihtness, is cool and comfortable on the hottest day.

Sporting or Mufti Kit to Measure in 2 to 4 Days or Ready-for-Service.

are especially appropriate for the summer months, as they are made in materials remarkable for their lightness, as well as for their protective powers and artistic colourings.

Distinguished in design, their general effect is smart, and in perfect harmony with the requirements of either Town or Country life.

Their rain-resistance is most effective, as the cloths are proofed by Burberrys' exclusive processes, yet they are faultlessly self-ventilating, cool on hot days, and healthful on all.

Illustrated Catalogue & Patterns Post Free.



Race Weatherall



## Monte Burberry

A distinguished weatherproof of exceptionally attractive design. Fastens with a single button and an adjustable belt.

## Race Weatherall

A typical Burberry model, so designed that general utility for sport is assured without sacrifice of the dressiness desirable for Town.

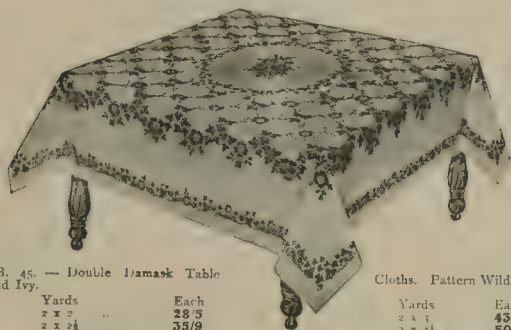
Every Burberry Garment is labelled "Burberrys."

**BURBERRYS** Haymarket S.W. 1. LONDON  
PARIS: 8 & 10 Bd. Malesherbes; DUBLIN: Horton's Burberry House, College Green; also Agents



# Robinson & Cleaver's JULY SALE OF LINEN

Damask Table Cloths—Sheets—Lingerie—Blouses—Handkerchiefs—Laces—Curtains and Men's Wear.



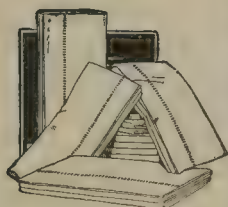
No. B. 45.—Double Damask Table and Ivy.

Yards	Each
2 x 2	28/6
2 x 2 1/2	35/9

Cloths. Pattern Wild Rose

Yards	Each
2 x 1	43/-
2 x 3 1/2	50/-

NAPKINS TO MATCH.—22 x 22 ins. Per dozen, 32/6  
26 x 26 ins. Per dozen, 44/9



No. I. L. N. 101.—Linen Sheets, hemstitched and washed ready for use.

2 x 3 yds., Single Bed, per pair, 89/6, 110/-

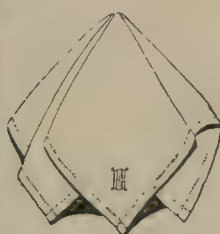
2 x 3 1/2 yds., Single Bed, per pair, 102/6, 108/7, 118/-

1 x 3 1/2 yds., Double Bed, per pair, 138/6, 147/-, 170/-

Other prices and sizes in proportion.



No. I. L. N. 20.—Typed Glass Cloths, 24 x 32 ins. Per doz., 23/6



No. I. L. N. 5.—Gentlemen's Linen Handkerchiefs, hand-embroidered initial, 1/4 in. hems, size about 19 ins. Per doz., 24/6

SPECIAL.—700 doz Ladies' Linen Hemstitched Handkerchiefs, narrow hems, in two sizes.

12 x 13 ins.	13 x 13 ins.
6 1/2 doz.	9 8 doz.

## STANDARD WOOL BLANKETS

We hold stock of Government Standard Blankets, in sizes Lots 1, 2, 3 and 4, for single and double beds. These blankets are all wool, whipped white in singles, pure finish.

Sizes (ins.)	Weight	Prices per pr.
Lot 1.—50 x 80	6 1/2 lbs.	56/4
Lot 2.—64 x 84	7 lbs.	59/2
Lot 3.—70 x 90	8 1/2 lbs.	47/9
Lot 4.—84 x 94	11 lbs.	61/5



## Bedspreads.

Embroidered Cotton, single beds, 21/6, 23/6, 29/6, double beds, 33/6, 35/6, 39/6.

Embroidered Linen, single beds, 55/-, 59/6, 69/-, 95/-; double beds, 77/6, 89/-, 105/-, 126/-.

Embroidered and Real Lace, single beds, 126/-, 147/-, 189/-; double beds, 168/-, 252/-, 315/-.

No. I. L. N. 85.—Hemstitched Fine Huck, with Damask Border, 25 x 42 ins. Per doz., 79/6.  
No. I. L. N. 91.—Hemstitched Fine Huck, with Damask Border, 24 x 40 ins. Per doz., 54/6.

*Sale List Sent Post Free.*

**ROBINSON & CLEAVER, Ltd.**

The Linen Hall, Regent Street,

LONDON, W.1

## CHILDREN'S CLOTHES



We have always in stock a wonderful assortment of smart and dainty garments for little boys and girls.

**USEFUL COTTON FROCK** for little girl, in white print with fine stripe, in navy, red or mauve, trimmed cuffs and square neck of pique.

Size for 2 to 3 years	Price
4	23/9
5	25/9
6	27/6

## FUR RENOVATIONS AND REMODELLING

should be put in hand now. Orders for renovations placed early in the season will prevent disappointment which will be unavoidable during the winter months.

## Debenham & Freebody.

Wigmore Street,  
(Cavendish Square) London, W.1

Famous for over a Century  
for Taste, for Quality, for Value

## DAINTY AND INEXPENSIVE WRAPPERS FOR TRAVELLING



**TRAVELLING DRESSING GOWN** in rich crêpe chamois with wide hem-stitched hem all around. 11s. 6d. Has one fastening, and folds into bag as sketched.

*Special Price 29/6.*

Skv. pink, mauve, sage, white, rose, taupe, grey, emerald, electric, purple, mole, navy.

## FUR RENOVATIONS AND REMODELLING

should be put in hand now. Orders placed for renovations early in the Season will prevent disappointment which will be unavoidable during the Winter months.

## MARSHALL & SNELGROVE

VERE STREET AND OXFORD STREET  
LONDON, W.1



## SCIENCE JOTTINGS.

A "C 3" PEOPLE.

MR LLOYD GEORGE in a famous speech lamented the fact that medical examination during the critical period of the war showed that the majority of the examinees were below the military standard—or, in other words, were of a physique which could not be trusted to endure the hardships of a modern campaign. From this he drew the conclusion that we were, in his own words, a "C 3" people—undersized, weakly, and physically inferior to what we ought to be. There is some rhetorical exaggeration in this, because the best-grown and strongest of the male youth of the nation had, to their infinite honour, already enlisted and gone to the war under the voluntary system, and those that were as he spoke under examination were but the sweepings and scourgings of those that were left. To get a true estimate, too, of the fitness of a nation, it would be necessary to examine the women as well as the men, and the infantile and immature as well as the adult. If this were done, it may well be that we should as a nation have little to fear from comparison with others, and particularly with our German foes, who do not, when all is said, find more than a tenth of their male population fit for service. Yet against this, it may be said that one of the saddest results of the war is that the physical flower of our youth have been killed in it, and that therefore it is little more than the less fit majority which has been left behind to carry on the race. With

this consideration, it is obviously our duty to improve the breed if we can.

How we can do so is by no means an easy problem to solve. With our domestic animals, the way is easy enough, and by mating (say) the long-legged with the short-legged

or unluckily for its well-being as a whole—mate by superior order, but by inclination, which is a very different matter. Whether there is really any law underlying the often-observed phenomenon that love goes by contraries—i.e., that the tall man chooses the little woman, and vice versa—cannot confidently be said; but it is entirely certain

that men and women of all civilised races choose their partners without any regard for the future of the race, the only restraining influence on their freedom of choice being the slight pressure of public opinion. Hence, in spite of all the nonsense talked by "eugenisists" and others, it is only by the reform of public opinion in such matters that any improvement in the nation's fitness can be looked for. Is there any chance of this being accomplished?

The answer to this is that, optimistic as it may seem, such a reform is not beyond hope. Only a generation or two ago, it was thought to be rather a credit to a man than otherwise for him to be seen drunk in the streets. Now the tendency—not to put the cart too high of public opinion is all the other way; and why should it not be the same with the marriage of our sons and daughters? The marked presence of insanity in a family gives pause to the matrimonial schemes of the most match-making mammas, and why should it not be the same with a hereditary tendency to alcoholic excess? The clear and lucid explanations of Dr.

Apert, a noted authority on the diseases of children, in his just published work, "L'Hérédité Morbide," go to show that people who habitually take alcohol to excess, or

(Continued over)



PRESENTING THE £10,000 CHEQUE: MR. WINSTON CHURCHILL HANDS THE PRIZE FOR THE TRANS-ATLANTIC FLIGHT TO CAPTAIN ALCOCK.

The "Daily Mail" prize of £10,000, and other cheques amounting to £3100, were handed to Capt. John Alcock, the pilot, and Lieut. A. Whitten Brown, the navigator, at a luncheon at the Savoy. In making the presentation on behalf of the "Daily Mail," Mr. Winston Churchill said: "I am very happy to be able to tell you that I have received His Majesty's gracious assent to an immediate award of the Knight Commandership of the Order of the British Empire to both Captain Alcock and Lieut. Brown." Lieut. Brown is seen in the photograph with Captain Alcock. [Photograph by H. Jenkins Bureau.]

we can produce at will a strain combining a moderate and sufficient length of leg with no resultant loss of efficiency in other respects. But the human race does not—luckily

Apert, a noted authority on the diseases of children, in his just published work, "L'Hérédité Morbide," go to show that people who habitually take alcohol to excess, or



# URODONAL

A cat is sometimes said to have NINE lives, but you have only *one*, and it is therefore worth cherishing as a precious thing.

You are up against many obstacles, in the shape of sickness and accidents; but just bear in mind that the worst enemy you have to overcome is uric acid, and it is not easily vanquished for this reason: that it is constantly present in your blood and tissues, poisoning the whole system, and is in a state of combination with Soda, Ammonia, etc., which makes it far more difficult to dissolve than if it existed there in a "free" state.

URODONAL, as a solvent of uric acid, is 37 times more powerful than *Lithia*, and it is therefore your sheet anchor in ridding the system of this poison, which is the cause of a vast number of the "ills that human flesh is heir to."

The "URODONAL" way is the Right way, the Scientific way, and indeed the *Only* way to attain and maintain the healthy condition you covet.

The use of URODONAL is not contra-indicated in any case. It may be taken by anyone at any time, even by persons with a weak heart. It is non-toxic, and non-injurious to the stomach, kidneys, heart or brain. Its use cannot under any circumstances cause the slightest discomfort, even when it is taken in large and repeated doses.

Price 5/- and 12/- per bottle.

Prepared at Chatelain's Laboratories, Paris. Obtainable from all Chemists and Stores, or direct post free, 5/6 and 12/6, from the British Agents, HEPPEL'S, Chemists, 164, Piccadilly, London, W.1.

Full descriptive literature sent post free on application to HEPPEL'S.

# JUBOL

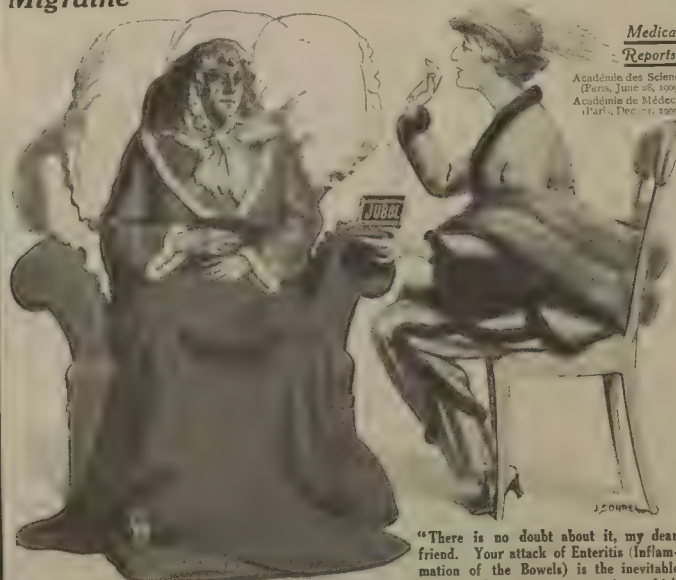
## Physiological Laxative.

The only agent that effects the functional "re-education" of the Intestine.

**Constipation  
Enteritis  
Haemorrhoids  
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**JUBOL**

Cleanses the Intestine,  
Prevents Appendicitis & Enteritis  
Relieves Haemorrhoids,  
Prevents Obesity,  
Preserves the harmonious curves of the figure.



Medical  
Reports:

Académie des Sciences  
(Paris, June 28, 1909)  
Académie de Médecine  
(Paris, Dec. 11, 1909)

"There is no doubt about it, my dear friend. Your attack of Enteritis (Inflammation of the Bowels) is the inevitable result of taking too many purgatives, which are a positive 'social danger.' But with JUBOL there is no risk of it is kind, and in a very short time JUBOL will effect a real 're-education' of your intestine, which is now suffering from the ill-effects of purgatives."

JUBOL. Price 5/- per box (complete course of six boxes, 29/6). Prepared at Chatelain's Laboratories, Paris. Can be obtained from all Chemists and Drug Stores, or direct, post free, 5/3 & 30/-, from the British and Colonial Agents, HEPPEL'S, Pharmacists and Foreign Chemists, 164, Piccadilly, London, W.1, from whom can also be had, post free, the full explanatory booklets, "Scientific Remedies," and "Treatise on Diet."



# ROYAL NAVAL, MILITARY AND AIR FORCE TOURNAMENT.

Patron: His Most Gracious Majesty the King.

June 26th to July 12. Twice daily, at 2.30 and 8 p.m.

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Reserved Seats can now be booked.

Box Offices: 65, Victoria Street, Telephone No. 4348 Victoria. Olympia, Telephone No. 1086 Hammersmith. And Principal Booking Agents.

Reserved Seats, morning: 5/-, 5/6, 6/6, 8/6, 12/- (including tax). Reserved Seats, evening: 5/-, 5/6, 6/6, 7/-, 7/6, 8/6, 12/- (including tax). Boxes 5 to 8 guineas.

When summer heat affects your skin

there is nothing so cooling, so refreshing, as using, the last thing at night and again in the morning,

## ROWLAND'S KALYDOR

"For Your Skin."

This world-famous preparation will prevent and remove Sunburn, Tan, Freckles, Redness and Roughness, Spots, Cutaneous Eruptions, &c., soothe and heal irritation and stings of insects, make the skin beautifully soft and smooth, and impart a delicate refinement to the complexion. Perhaps you know how unpleasant it is to suffer from skin troubles—but whether you do or not, you should always have a bottle of Rowland's Kalydor handy and use it during the hot weather. Get it from your chemist, bottles 2/6 and 5/-.

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Travelling Over-seas should avoid discomfort from

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No bad after-effects.

GUARANTEED OR MONEY REFUNDED.

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## BAD SKIN TROUBLE SPREAD ON ARM

Started With Little Red Spots.  
Used to Itch Cruelly.  
Cuticura Healed.

"I had a place on my arm that would run like water. It started with little red spots and spread larger and larger so that I thought it would never heal. It used to itch cruelly by day and I rubbed it until it got so sore I could not do anything to it."

"I had the trouble for two years or more. Then I wrote for a free sample of Cuticura Soap and Ointment and afterward bought some more and I was healed." (Signed) Wm. John George, 7, Edgcombe Terrace, Roche, Cornwall, Eng.

Use these super-creamy emollients for every-day toilet purposes.

Soap 1s., Ointment 1s. 3d. and 2s. 6d. Sold throughout the Empire. For thirty-two page skin booklet address: F. Newbery & Sons, Ltd., 27, Charterhouse Sq., London. Also for mail orders with price. Cuticura Soap shaves without mug.

## Miss JOSÉ COLLINS and Miss CLARICE MAYNE

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## Ciro Pearls

Miss JOSÉ COLLINS

writes from Daly's Theatre:

"I really must write and say that I think the *Ciro Pearl* is the most wonderful imitation of the genuine pearl I have ever seen."

Miss CLARICE MAYNE

writes us:

"I have compared your pearls with my own real row, and think them quite wonderful."



This is a photographic reproduction of a *Ciro Pearl* Necklace, which will deceive experts.

Price £1 - 1 - 0.  
Sold Gold Clasp, 2/6 extra.

### OUR UNIQUE GUARANTEE.

We will send you a Necklace, a Ring, or any Jewel with *Ciro Pearls* on receipt of £1 - 1 - 0. Wear either for a week. Compare it with the finest of genuine pearls or the highest-priced artificial pearls. If you are not satisfied, or if your friends can tell it is not real, return it to us, and we will refund your money in full.

DESCRIPTIVE BOOKLET No. 16 ON REQUEST.  
INAUGURATION OF OUR NEW PREMISES.  
WE HAVE REMOVED FROM 42, PICCADILLY.

Our only address now is 39, OLD BOND STREET, W. 1  
(just off Piccadilly), 1st floor only.—Please note we have no shop. Orders by post will have our careful intelligent service.

CIRO PEARLS, LTD. (Dept. 16.)

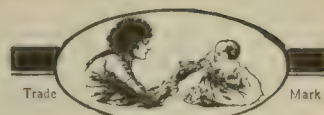
If YOU are a sufferer from Catarrh, Asthma, Bronchitis, Whooping Cough, etc., you should write at once for FREE Booklet, which gives information of a speedy and effective remedy.

Write direct to Medical Dept. A 7.  
HERTZ & CO., 9, Mincing Lane  
(All-English Firm).  
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BRITISH LACES FOR LOVES & SHOES

The Finishing Touch to Smart Footwear

It is quality that tells in wear. Choose British HURCULACES in the first place. They are well finished, smartly dyed in good, rich black or brown shades, and they give very long service. Order some to-day—it is worth while to keep some in hand. Stocked by Dressers, Outfitters, and Bootmakers.  
Manufacturers: FAIRE BROS. & Co., Ltd., Leicester.



## What Baby Needs

COW'S Milk is a dangerous substitute for healthy mother's milk and an awkward one. In summer the risk is doubly grave as the milk is likely to contain more germs than usual and to go sour.

If your baby cannot be given nature's food (maternal milk) avoid the dangers that follow the use of cow's milk or starchy prepared foods by adopting the 'Allenburys' simple and certain method of Infant Feeding.

## The Allenburys Foods

Relieve the Mother of Anxiety.

MILK FOOD No. 1 . . . . . From birth to 3 months  
MILK FOOD No. 2 . . . . . From 3 to 6 months  
MALTED FOOD No. 3 . . . . . From 6 months upwards

Obtainable of all Chemists

ALLEN & HANBURYS Ltd., London.

## Mrs. ADAIR'S GANESH EASTERN MUSCLE OIL

The greatest skin food and muscle producer in the world; it makes the skin fresh and healthy by producing the muscles and feeding the tissues. The cause of lined, withered skins and tired eyes is the shrinking of the muscles and the wasting of the tissues, which makes the skin hang loose. Price £1 15s. 6d., £1 1s. 6d., 12s. 6d., 5s. 6d. No one should ever neglect to have the marvellous preparations brought from the East by Mrs. Adair.

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Phone: 3782.

Consultations Free. Send for Free Book

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Arms and Pedigrees of English and Foreign Families.

Pedigrees Engrossed and Emblazoned  
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ARMORIAL STAINED GLASS. MEMORIAL TABLETS.  
Sketches and Designs for all purposes.

## TATCHO The HAIR GROWER

Mr. Geo. R. Sims' discovery 1/3, 2/9, 4/6



Continued from page 967

become the slaves of cocaine, opium, morphia, haschisch, or other intoxicants, do so because they have already inherited a diseased — or, if you will, a degenerate — brain which gives a tendency to such excesses. Let them mate with another family possessed of the same tendency, and the failing shows itself in an accentuated form in the descendants. On the other hand, cross such degenerates with a healthy stock free from it, and there is at least a good chance that in a few generations the evil tendency will be, as stock-breeders say, "bred out" and the strain will return to the normal.

Yet the part which race, as distinguished from strain, may play in such matters should not be lost sight of. The mass of aliens of Semitic or partly Semitic race yearly dumped upon our shores from the North and Central parts of Europe produce, as medical authorities of their own race tell us, more congenitally blind, deaf and dumb, and insane children per thousand than do the Gentiles among whom they are cast. It is, of course, quite possible that this may be due to the bad conditions of life current in foreign ghettos; but, whatever may be the cause, why should they be allowed to intermarry freely with English or "Anglo-Saxons"? Legislation in such matters must be limited to making it more difficult for such aliens to land here, although at present it seems more inclined to smoothe the way for them. But public opinion may do much. If we want a healthy race, we should be as careful of giving our children to an alien immigrant as to a person known to inherit a tendency to alcoholism or insanity. F. L.

Not without reason is it that Harrogate has been crisply described as the "Mecca of the ailing," and the "playground of the robust." All the world knows of the attractions and the advantages of the famous Yorkshire health and pleasure resort, with its fine air, its splendid baths, its social amenities, its thousand-and-one inducements, both for visitors in good health and valedudinarians. Socially, it is everything that is attractive and desirable; it possesses a Royal Hall, built at a cost of



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some seventy thousand pounds, and its baths and medicinal waters offer everything that the invalid as well as pleasure-seeker can desire. A daintily got-up handbook



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Photograph by Henri Manuel.

called "The Harrogate Cure," can be obtained, free of cost, by writing to Mr. F. J. C. Broome, Harrogate Corporation Publicity Department, Harrogate.

## SEA-FIGHTING IN THE WAR.

Planned as a popular, but at the same time an authentic and completely trustworthy history of the principal naval events of the Great War, "Sons of the Admiralty" (Constable), by Messrs. Archibald Hurd and H. H. Bashford, quite satisfactorily succeeds in fulfilling what it sets out to perform. The names of the joint authors on the title-page should, furthermore, be sufficient guarantee for everybody that readers will find plenty of good reading in the pages of the book. That, indeed, is exactly the case. Not only are the facts, as related, indisputable (many are now disclosed in print for the first time), but also the story itself is told in lively style in a telling and attractive manner. The scope of the book is sufficiently comprehensive. The curtain rings up with the fateful setting out of the Grand Fleet on the Fourth of August, 1914. It rings down with the pitiful closing scene of the Surrender of the German Fleet after the Armistice of last November. The five open sea-battles of the war — the Battle of the Bight (Heligoland); Coronel, when Cradock fought his heroic forlorn-hope fight; the avenging Battle of the Falklands; the Dogger Bank running fight, and the Battle of Jutland — all vividly pictured as eye-witnesses saw the events in each case, are strikingly and tellingly retold. Indeed, in the case of every descriptive scene, the story is pieced together from what those present in action saw

with their own eyes and recorded. The accounts are at the same time welded neatly and cleverly together as by masters of the craft of picturesque writing, so that the scenes in every instance seem to live and be repeated again with the reader as a spectator of what is happening. But the "big fights" alone do not make up the book. North Sea "scraps" and submarine adventures, and dashing exploits by destroyers, patrol-boats, and submarines, to some extent come in for their share in the general narrative. "The Seaman at Gallipoli" is a chapter that makes as stirring a tale as anyone

can want; whilst as a climax, so to speak, of heroic daring the authors end the record of the active work of the fleet with Zeebrugge and Ostend.



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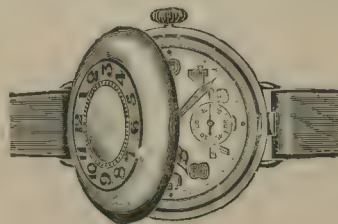
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## THE CHRONICLE OF THE CAR.

## The Traffic Problem.

The main topic of discussion in motoring circles now—with the possible exception of the vicious prices demanded for second-hand cars—is the traffic problem, and of how the congestion ruling in the streets of London can be mitigated. Apropos this subject, I have received the following letter, written on board the R.M.S. *Saxonia*, which is principally of interest because it sets forth the conclusions of an observant stranger in our midst:

I have noted from time to time various comments on the speed-limit as cause of accidents, delays, or other "inconveniences" in London or elsewhere. I am an American officer, at present on route for home, that has spent a good bit of time in London, and, being of an inquiring state of mind, have casually looked into the traffic problem. In my opinion, speed-limit alone have but little to do with traffic congestion or accidents, especially in the crowded districts. The traffic moves in a series of starts and stops. Thus the greatest loss of time comes from

1. Horse-drawn traffic—slow acceleration, low speed, unmanageable.

2. Sluggish motor vehicles—due mainly to extremely low power.

3. Pedestrians.

Were all horse-drawn traffic prohibited, the average speed of traffic on the streets would be raised considerably. Were the cars to have a bit more power, on an average, their acceleration would be increased and time-loss decreased.

Allowing pedestrians to cross a road indiscriminately causes a great delay at times. There should be police control of pedestrians as well as vehicles. They should only be allowed to cross at clearly defined places, and then only when the traffic stream was held for cross-traffic.

My remedies for traffic congestion are thus:

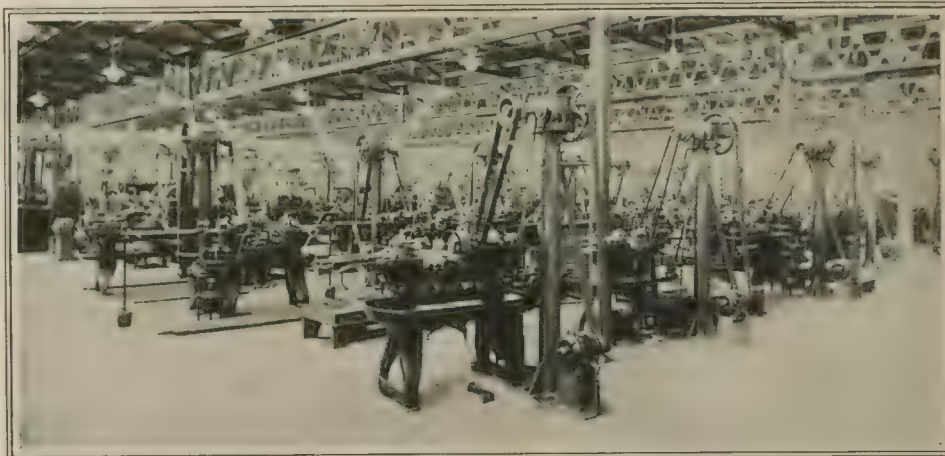
1. The gradual elimination of horse-drawn traffic from the busy streets.

2. The removal of the horse-power tax, and a



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larger engine power put into each car. Also the prohibition of heavy lorries, etc., from the crowded streets except at certain hours.

3. Control of the pedestrian.

I hope you will accept this in the spirit it is sent—not as a criticism, but as an addition to the discussion in your worthy paper.

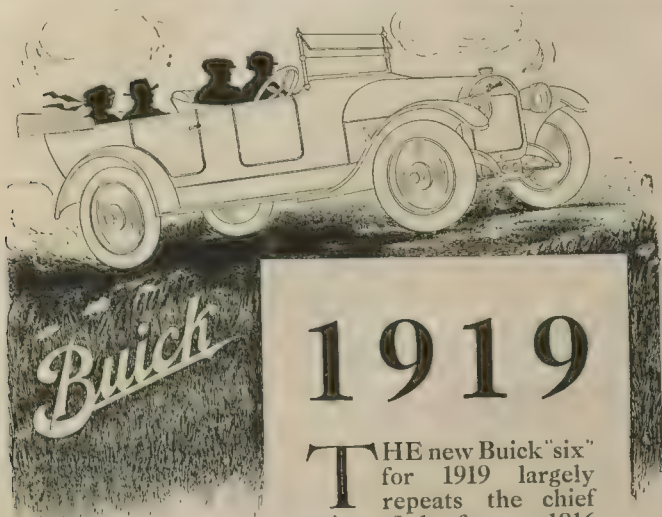
My correspondent is certainly right in his diagnosis of the causes of congestion, at any rate as to 1 and 3, though I do not entirely agree as to the second point. Undoubtedly, the main cause of delay in the traffic stream is to be ascribed to horse-drawn traffic, which, as he says, is slow in speed, slow in acceleration, and is unmanageable. Pedestrians, too, cause a great deal of delay by the habit of crossing at every point of a busy street, and checking the flow of the traffic stream. As to sluggish motor traffic, I do not think this is responsible for much of the prevailing congestion, since the slowest moving mechanically propelled vehicle is capable of the maximum safe speed in London streets. Of course, traction engines and vehicles of a like description contribute to delay of traffic,

but they are not common enough in the streets to affect the problem seriously.

## The Suggested Remedies.

The writer of the letter is nothing if not constructive, and he does not hesitate to propound his views as to the remedies to be applied. No. 1 is gradually taking care of itself. The traffic census figures show a great progressive decrease in the numbers of horse-drawn vehicles using the streets, but they have not fallen to the level yet which would justify their total prohibition in urban areas, greatly as this rule would assist to remove

(Continued on next page)



1919

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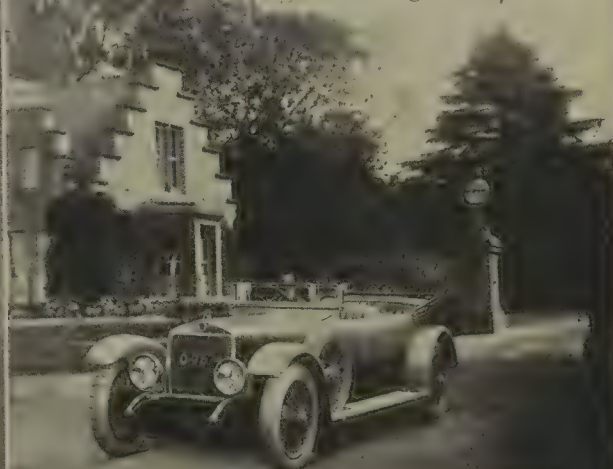
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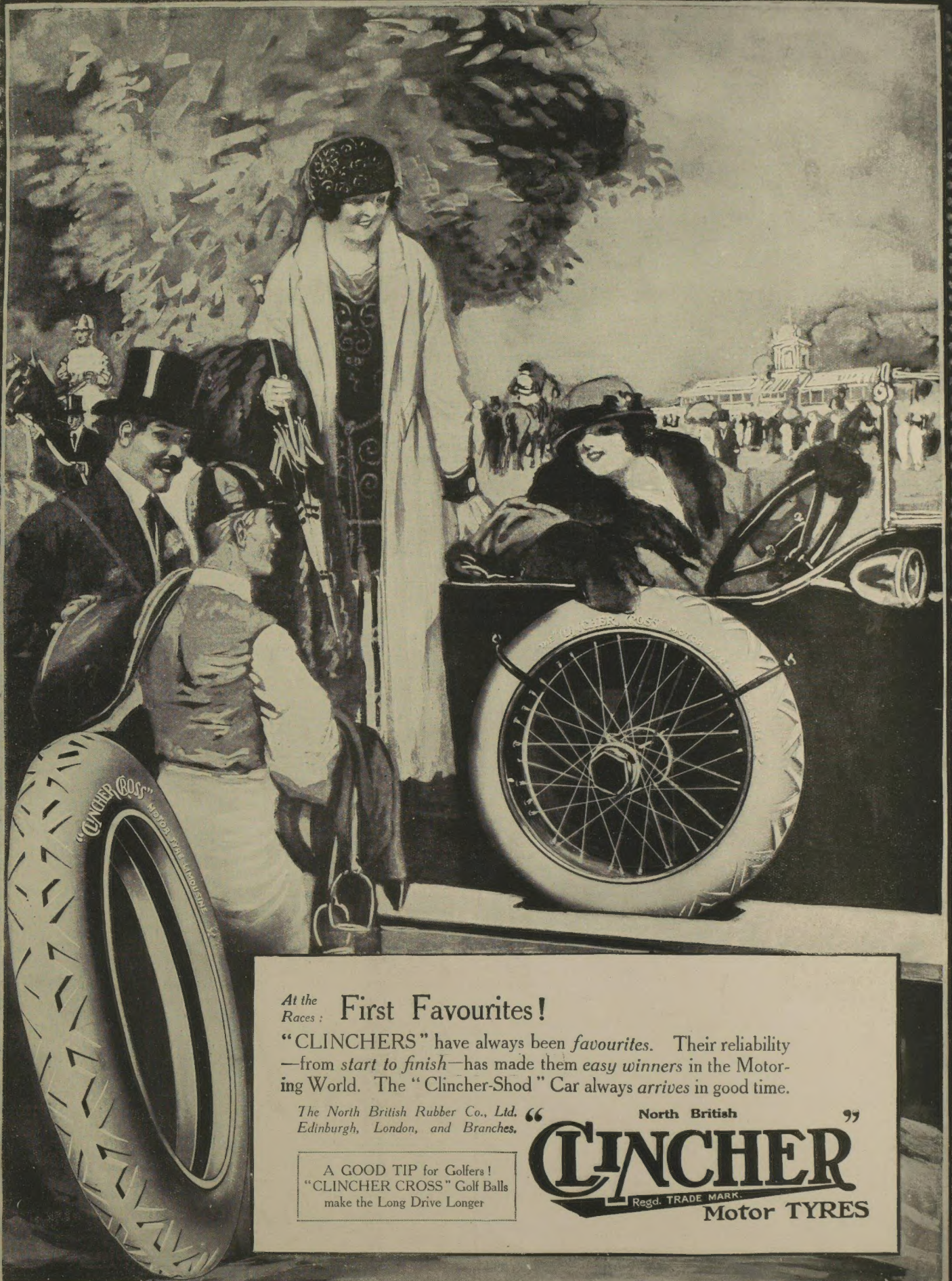
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(Continued.) congestion. As to No. 2, I think most who have studied the subject of motor taxation will be inclined to agree that the horse-power tax should be abolished. It is quite unfair in its incidence, for reasons I have often set forth upon this page. Personally, I am of opinion that the fairest method of taxation is a tax on tyres, since its amount would be entirely dependent upon the weight and mileage of the vehicle, together with the factor of road-wear. It is obvious, too, that the car which is hardest on its tyres must be equally hard on the road-surface, so that the tyre tax is, all round, the fairest possible method of assessment.

When we come to No. 3 we touch upon delicate ground. It is a fundamental principle of English highway law that the foot-passenger has the first right to the highway, and he is, quite rightly, very jealous of that right. He is subject to no particular regulation, and, so long as he does not create a wilful obstruction or try to raise a disturbance of the public peace, he is, and always has been, free to wander pretty much as he likes.

Numerous suggestions for the regulation of pedestrian traffic have been made from time to time, but no one has so far had the courage to tackle the matter seriously and legislatively. Perhaps the Select Committee on London Traffic would



THE KING'S GOLD VASE, ASCOT: THE GIFT OF HIS MAJESTY.

King George presented this year the handsome gold cup and cover shown above. It is in the style of Flaxman, and is enriched with two festoons pendant from two female masks, and chased friezes of oak-leaves and acanthus ornament.



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These very artistic Ascot trophies were designed and made with their customary taste and skill by Messrs. Garrard and Co., Ltd., 24, Albemarle Street, W.1.

like to take evidence and make recommendations along the lines suggested by my correspondent.

#### A Sensible Suggestion.

Again, in connection with the traffic problem, the editor of the *Auto* has sent me a reprint of an article which appeared in that journal as far back as 1911, containing suggestions for increasing the safety of the streets and at the same time accelerating the traffic. I remember the article quite well, and, if I am not mistaken, referred at some length to it at the time. Briefly, it makes the point that a great deal of danger and delay is caused at cross-roads and road-intersections by the uncertainty as to which is the "main" and which the "secondary" highway. This, of course, involves the principle

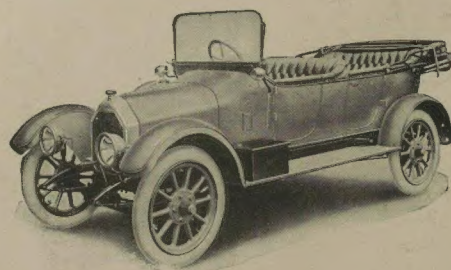
that the main-road traffic always has the right of way, while that on the secondary road must give way to it. It is suggested that all such debatable road-crossings should be clearly and officially indicated. The main road should be marked by a white disc, and the secondary by a black. The traffic on the first would know by the white disc that it was approaching a crossing where caution was necessary, but where it, nevertheless, had the prior right of way. That on the second would realise from the presence of the black disc that it was about to debouch upon a main road. The chief point raised here is that there are numbers of such crossings in London which are very difficult to define as to the respective importance of

(Continued overleaf.)



THE ROYAL HUNT CUP: ASCOT, 1919.

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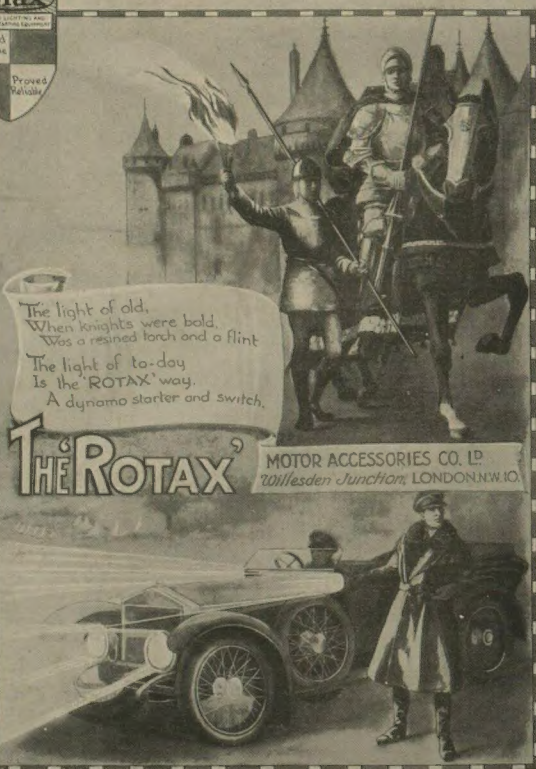
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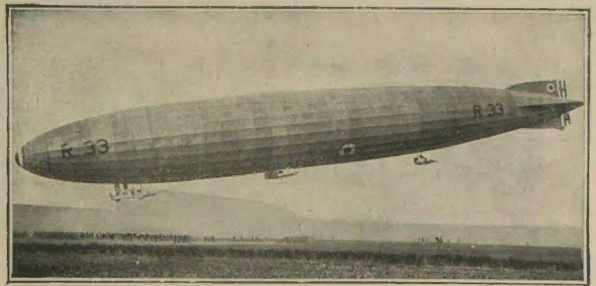
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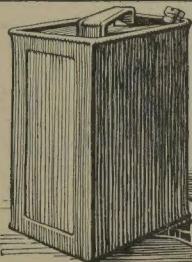
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Continued.]

the crossing roads. I know of several such intersections which could give rise to endless dispute as to which road was main and which secondary. Obviously, this state of uncertainty must increase danger, and therefore delay, and it certainly would seem that the adoption of the *Auto* scheme would materially assist to minimise both. Moreover, it has the great merit that it could be carried out at an absolute minimum of cost. There would be nothing to provide save the simple discs, which could be affixed to lamp-posts or tramway standards, and would require no attention save a coat of paint once in every year or so.

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## THE PLAYHOUSES.

## THE PUNCH AND JUDY PLAYERS. AT THE COMEDY.

THERE is room, no doubt, for a Grand Guignol type of theatre in London, and in the matter of size the Comedy will serve; but the plays must be of the right sort—thrills or jests. M. Charlot, with his programme of five, has started promisingly enough. Three out of the set have their good points, and there are generally passengers—though there ought not to be—in this form of entertainment. "The Unexpected," from the pen of Mr. Aaron Hoffman, is a brisk example of the American crook play, with rival thieves, pistol-shots in the darkness, and a spoof ending. "Where are those Matches?" by M. Courteline, showing an officer, after too free indulgence at a mess dinner, fumbling for a light in a room, is virtually a monologue which, under Mr. Gene Gerard's treatment, makes an amusing little turn. "The Mask," in which Miss Tennyson Jesse and Mr. H. M. Harwood have collaborated, provides the prime shudder of the evening, and has the grim unpleasantness we associate with Grand Guignol plays of horror. Here we have an unfaithful wife confronted with the miner-husband she had thought dead; he wears a mask because his face was hideously disfigured in an explosion, and on the screams to which the woman gives way when he removes his mask in denunciation the curtain falls. Perhaps a little more might be made out of it than is got at the Comedy. A Cockney sketch of a war-widow's interrupted wedding is not so humorous as it might be; and without French exponents the adapted little farce on the servant problem

seems thin, notwithstanding some lively acting from Miss Betty Ward.

## "A TEMPORARY GENTLEMAN." AT THE OXFORD.

If the bill which Mr. H. F. Maltby returns in "A Temporary Gentleman" is true of any considerable section of the class connoted by the title, then this comedy is fair satire, and there must be no wincing at what would have to be regarded as home truths. But there is danger that gallant young fellows who served their country may fail to see their portraits in Lieutenant Hope, and may complain that the author has picked out an exception and made him into a type. Mr. Maltby has the gift of making every line of his dialogue tell. Miss Mansfield, lovable as the mother; Mr. Gordon Ash, with his manly style, as the Lieutenant; and Mr. Paige Lawrence as a Cockney corporal—all do yeoman service for their author, who, whatever view may be taken of the hero as type or exception, has written one of the brightest and most consistently entertaining of all our war comedies.

## WOODVILLE'S "5TH LANCERS ENTERING MONS."

(OUR SUPPLEMENT.)

WE give with this issue a photograph reproduction of R. Caton Woodville's Royal Academy picture of the 5th Lancers entering Mons on the day of the Armistice—"We saw you going; but we knew you would come back." As we note under the picture, the occasion was especially remarkable, as the 5th Lancers were the last regiment of the British Army to leave Mons in 1914, and were among the first to re-enter the town on Nov. 11, 1918.

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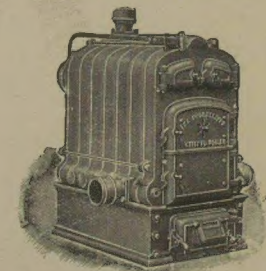
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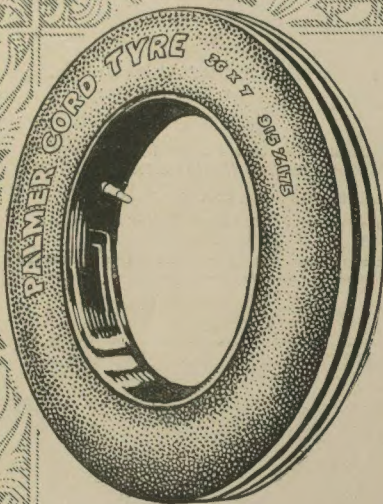
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